

PROCEEDINGS
AT THE NINETEENTH
ANNUAL LINCOLN DINNER
OF THE
REPUBLICAN CLUB
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK



HELD AT THE WALDORF-ASTORIA CELEBRATING
THE NINETY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
BIRTHDAY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1905

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ROBERT GRIER COOKE
NEW YORK

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

EMANCIPATOR

MARTYR

BORN FEBRUARY 12, 1809

ADMITTED TO THE BAR 1837

ELECTED TO CONGRESS 1846

ELECTED SIXTEENTH PRESIDENT OF
THE UNITED STATES, NOVEMBER, 1860

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION,
JANUARY 1, 1863

RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES, NOVEMBER, 1864

ASSASSINATED APRIL 14, 1865

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THE LINCOLN DINNER

OF THE

REPUBLICAN CLUB

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Ex-Officio

TOASTS

MR. LOUIS STERN, President of the Club, Presiding

GraceRev. Bishop Charles H. Fowler

AddressPresident Roosevelt

Abraham LincolnSenator Jonathan P. Dolliver

The Republican PartyHon. George A. Knight

The Unity of the RepublicHon. James M. Beck

The President of the Club, the Honorable Louis Stern, called upon the Reverend Bishop Fowler to say grace.

GRACE

Heavenly Father, we pray thy blessing upon us as we gather in this place. Accept our thanks for the ceaseless mercies that have crowded our lives. We bless thee for our country, and for our liberties, and for our power, and for our victories, and for our chances to do something for right and righteousness in the world. We pray thee to bless us as we are together this night. Bless our President, shield him on every side; bless all the interests of the Republic and bring this company out of the years to eternal life in our Redeemer. Amen.

INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS

OF

HON. LOUIS STERN

President of the Club

The President: Mr. President, Ladies, Guests and Fellow members of the Republican Club:

Nothing is more fitting than that the principal observance of the anniversary of the natal day of Abraham Lincoln should be held under the auspices of the Republican Club of the City of New York.

It is my privilege and great pleasure to welcome you to this, our nineteenth celebration of the birthday of that immortal leader of men, and pay our tribute to the memory of that sainted martyr, whose whole life was and is ever an inspiration for the development of all that is best in American citizenship. (Applause.)

The Chief Magistrate of the Nation has by his presence made this occasion doubly memorable and notable (applause) and I deem it a rare privilege to welcome him here tonight.

We greet him not only because he occupies the most exalted position in the gift of the American people, but for another potent reason. We greet him because no man has more clearly demonstrated to the American Nation, by the quality of his administration, his right to be the successor of Abraham Lincoln. (Applause.)

Mr. President, we of the Republican Club and every citizen of this imperial city, appreciate your presence here tonight.

The fact that you have been a loyal and steadfast member of this organization for twenty years attests, in no small degree, the interest you have at all times taken in it and the principles for which it stands.

Ladies and Gentlemen, there is nothing more inspiring in American history than the rise and development of Abraham

Lincoln, whose fame is as enduring as the everlasting hills, and as invigorating as the radiant sunshine. At this annual gathering we assemble again to renew our inspiration from his high ideals and unselfish impulses, and rekindle the fires of patriotism and love for our fellow men, which are so essential in this country of ours.

I have no hesitancy in asserting that the policies inaugurated by Abraham Lincoln, nurtured and fostered by William McKinley (applause) have reached their most perfect development under the administration of Theodore Roosevelt. (Applause.) The four years to come will undoubtedly be marked by the elimination of geographical and sectional lines, and the development of a higher, purer patriotism, that knows no East, no West, no North, no South, but a patriotism which recognizes one country, one Nation, one people, a patriotism that is thoroughly American. (Applause.)

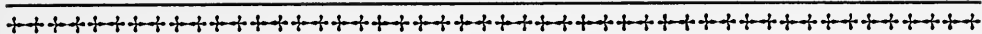
Fellow Republicans, what man is so well qualified to accomplish this as Theodore Roosevelt? (Applause.) Equal justice and equal opportunities for every citizen will be the means for bringing about this most desirable result.

In his first annual address as President, Washington said: "To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace."

This doctrine is also the doctrine of President Roosevelt, and if ever that doctrine held good it certainly does today; and, carried out, will make secure the future prosperity of this country and insure its material prosperity for all time to come. (Applause.)

Gentlemen: Before we proceed to listen to the addresses of the eminent gentlemen present with us tonight I will ask you all to have your glasses filled, rise and drink to the health of the President of the United States. (Toast drunk standing, amid great cheering.)

Ladies and Gentlemen: It is my great privilege and pleasure to present to you the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, Theodore Roosevelt. (Great applause and cheering.)



ADDRESS OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT

President of the United States

Mr. President, and you, my fellow members of the Republican Club, and you, my fellow guests of the Republican Club (applause), before I come to the matter which I have specially to lay before you tonight let me say a word on another subject.

Prior to receiving the invitation to address this Club on this day I had already accepted an invitation from one who is a guest with me tonight, Gen. Howard (applause), who was to give a dinner tonight in behalf of a cause which every man who believes in the memory of Abraham Lincoln, and who believes in the union, should have at heart.

On the last occasion when Gen. Howard spoke with the great martyred President, President Lincoln showed himself deeply interested in the welfare of the people of East Tennessee, Kentucky and the Virginia mountains, and spoke so earnestly of their welfare that Gen. Howard then pledged himself to do all he could to promote the welfare of those people among whom Lincoln was born, and in pursuance of that pledge he and those associated with him have established a group of schools, called the Lincoln Memorial University, at Cumberland Gap, for the industrial, normal and academic training of those people. And the General has felt that he was in a peculiar way carrying out the purpose of Abraham Lincoln in dedicating himself to that work.

I should not have felt at liberty to disregard his invitation to me for any other invitation except that which I have accepted this evening. (Applause.) But when I told the General what this Club meant to me, and what it meant to me to come as President of the United States among my fellow members here,

the General at once released me from my promise to him. (Applause.)

And now in what I have to say to you tonight I shall not strive to entertain you. I shall try to speak to you in a manner to express what you and I, I believe, have most at heart.

I do not—I will change the form of that sentence—you here are Republicans only secondarily—you are Americans first. (Applause.) And I speak to you tonight as a typical gathering of my fellow Americans. Typical in the fact that we represent different creeds, that some of us were born here and some abroad, that some of us live here, some in the West and some in the South, but that we are each and all, every one of us, without regard to creed or birthplace, good Americans and nothing else. (Applause.)

I speak to you, my old friends and companions, to you, with many of whom I have been intimately associated in political life from the time that I cast my first vote, to you the men of the great war to whom I looked up from the time I came to manhood, as setting the example for every young American to follow should ever another war call for the people of the United States, to one or two of you beside whom I had the good fortune to fight in a little war (applause)—it wasn't a big war, but it was all the war there was. (Laughter and applause.) I speak to a body of men who have rendered in the past, and are rendering in the present, in the Army, in the Navy, on the Bench, in the Senate, in private life, the kind of service which makes us content, and more than content to be American citizens. (Applause.) And, therefore, I intend to speak to you tonight, not as Republicans only, not as New Yorkers only, but as good Americans, good citizens of the United States, and, therefore, having deeply at heart the problems connected with any and all of our fellow citizens in whatever part of the Union they live. (Applause.)

In his second inaugural, in a speech which will be read as long as the memory of this nation endures, Abraham Lincoln closed by saying:

“With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; . . . to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations.” (Applause.)

Immediately after his re-election he had already spoken thus; mind you, gentlemen, speaking this within twenty-four hours after his re-election to the Presidency in the midst of a civil war which, because of its extreme bitterness, would have corroded with a like bitterness the soul of any man less high-minded than he was. He said:

“The strife of the election is but human nature practically applied to the facts of the case. What has occurred in this case must ever recur in similar cases. Human nature will not change. In any future great national trial, compared with the men of this, we shall have as weak and as strong, as silly and as wise, as bad, and as good. Let us, therefore, study the incidents of this as philosophy to learn wisdom from, and none of them as wrongs to be revenged. . . . May not all having a common interest reunite in a common effort to serve our common country? For my own part, I have striven and shall strive to avoid placing any obstacle in the way. So long as I have been here”—thus spoke Abraham Lincoln—“I have not willingly planted a thorn in any man’s bosom. While I am deeply sensible to the high compliment of a re-election, and duly grateful, as I trust, to Almighty God for having directed my countrymen to a right conclusion, as I think, for their own good, it adds nothing to my satisfaction that any other man may be disappointed or pained by the result.

“May I ask those who have not differed with me to join with me in this same spirit toward those who have?” (Great applause.)

This is the spirit in which mighty Lincoln sought to bind up the nation’s wounds when its soul was yet seething with fierce hatreds, with wrath, with rancor, with all the evil and dreadful passions provoked by civil war. Surely this is the spirit

which all Americans should show now, when there is so little excuse for malice or rancor or hatred, when there is so little of vital consequence to divide brother from brother. (Applause.)

Lincoln, himself a man of Southern birth, did not hesitate to appeal to the sword when he became satisfied that in no other way could the Union be saved, for high though he put peace he put righteousness still higher. (Applause.) He warred for the Union; he warred to free the slave; and when he warred he warred in earnest, for it is a sign of weakness to be half-hearted when blows must be struck. (Applause.) But he felt only love, a love as deep as the tenderness of his great and sad heart, for all his countrymen alike in the North and in the South, and he longed above everything for the day when they should once more be knit together in the unbreakable bonds of eternal friendship.

We of today, in dealing with all our fellow citizens, white or colored, North or South, should strive to show just the qualities that Lincoln showed: his steadfastness in striving after the right, and his infinite patience and forbearance with those who saw that right less clearly than he did; his earnest endeavor to do what was best, and yet his readiness to accept the best that was practicable when the ideal best was unattainable; his unceasing effort to cure what was evil, coupled with his refusal to make a bad situation worse by any ill-judged or ill-timed effort to make it better.

The great Civil War, in which Lincoln towered as the loftiest figure, left us not only a reunited country, but a country which has the proud right to claim as its own the glory won alike by those who wore the blue and by those who wore the gray (applause); by those who followed Grant and by those who followed Lee, for both fought with equal bravery and with equal sincerity of conviction, each striving for the light as it was given him to see the light, though it is now clear to all that the triumph of the cause of freedom and of the Union was essential to the welfare of mankind. (Great applause.) We are now one people, a people with failings which we must not blink,

but a people with great qualities in which we have the right to feel just pride.

All good Americans who dwell in the North must, because they are good Americans, feel the most earnest friendship for their fellow-countrymen who dwell in the South, (applause), a friendship all the greater because it is in the South that we find in its most acute phase one of the gravest problems before our people, the problem of so dealing with the man of one color as to secure him the rights that no man would grudge him if he were of another color. (Great applause.) To solve this problem it is, of course, necessary to educate him to perform the duties a failure to perform which will render him a curse to himself and to all around him. Mind that. And it is true of every one. In addition to rights in every Republic there are correlative duties. And if the man, black or white, is not trained to do his duty he becomes necessarily a festering plague spot in the whole body politic. (Applause.)

Most certainly all clear sighted and generous men in the North appreciate the difficulty and perplexity of this problem, sympathize with the South in the embarrassment of conditions for which she is not alone responsible, feel an honest wish to help her where help is practicable, and have the heartiest respect for those brave and earnest men of the South who, in the face of fearful difficulties, are doing all that men can do for the betterment alike of white and of black.

The attitude of the North—I would always rather preach about the sins prevalent in the particular congregation I am addressing (laughter)—

The attitude of the North toward the negro is far from what it should be, and there is need that the North also should act in good faith upon the principle of giving to each man what is justly due him, of treating him on his worth as a man, granting him no special favors, but denying him no proper opportunity for labor and the reward of labor. (Applause.) But the peculiar circumstances of the South render the problem there far greater and far more acute.

Neither I nor any other man can say that any given way of approaching that problem will present in our time even an approximately perfect solution, but we can safely say that there can never be such solution at all unless we approach it with the effort to do fair and equal justice among all men, and to demand from them in return just and fair treatment for others. (Applause.) Our effort should be to secure to each man, whatever his color, equality of opportunity, equality of treatment before the law.

And let me interject right here. It is forty years since the Civil War came to a close within a few weeks, it is nearly forty years, this anniversary of Lincoln's birthday, since the anniversary of Lincoln's death, and surely in all this land there should be no audience to whom such an appeal as that I am making should appeal more than to this which I am now addressing. (Applause.)

As a people striving to shape our actions in accordance with the great law of righteousness, we cannot afford to take part in or be indifferent to the oppression or maltreatment of any man who, against crushing disadvantages, has by his own industry, energy, self-respect and perseverance struggled upward to a position which would entitle him to the respect of his fellows if only his skin were of a different hue. (Applause.)

Every generous impulse in us revolts at the thought of thrusting down instead of helping up such a man. To deny any man the fair treatment granted to others no better than he is to commit a wrong upon him—a wrong sure to react in the long run upon those guilty of such denial. (Applause.) The only safe principle upon which Americans can act is that of "all men up," not that of "some men down." If in any community the level of intelligence, morality and thrift among the colored men can be raised, it is, humanly speaking, sure that the same level among the whites will be raised to an even higher degree, and it is no less sure that the debasement of the blacks will in the end carry with it an attendant debasement of the whites. (Applause.)

The problem is so to adjust the relations between two races of different ethnic type that the rights of neither be abridged nor jeopardized; that the backward race be trained so that it may enter into the possession of true freedom—not false freedom—true freedom, while the forward race is enabled to preserve unharmed the high civilization wrought out by its forefathers. The working out of this problem must necessarily be slow; it is not possible in off-hand fashion to obtain or to confer the priceless boons of freedom, industrial efficiency, political capacity and domestic morality. And that is a lesson that some of our good friends in this country need to learn in dealing with outside peoples. (Applause and laughter.) All the resolutions passed at all the anti-imperialist gatherings (laughter) held in the United States since the close or the beginning of the war with Spain, have not availed for the welfare of the people of the Philippines one one-hundredth part as much as what was done by any one day's work of the present Secretary of War, Secretary Taft. (Great applause.) Gentlemen, this meeting is all right. (Applause.) Nor is it only necessary to train the colored man; it is quite as necessary to train the white man, for on his shoulders rests a well nigh unparalleled sociological responsibility. It is a problem demanding the best thought, the utmost patience, the most earnest effort, the broadest charity—that is the word Lincoln used—charity toward all—the broadest charity of the statesman, the student, the philanthropist, of the leaders of thought in every department of our national life. The Church can be a most important factor in solving it aright. But above all else we need for its successful solution the sober, kindly, steadfast, unselfish performance of duty by the average plain citizen in his every day dealings with his fellows. (Applause.)

The ideal of elemental justice meted out to every man is the ideal we should keep ever before us. It will be many a long day before we attain to it, and unless we show not only devotion to it, but also wisdom and self-restraint in the exhibition of that devotion, we shall defer the time for its realization

still further. In striving to attain to so much of it as concerns dealing with men of different colors, we must remember two things.

In the first place, it is true of the colored man, as it is true of the white man, that in the long run his fate must depend far more upon his own effort than upon the efforts of any outside friend. (Applause.) That applies to every man. (Laughter.) There is not one of us that does not occasionally stumble, and shame to each of us if he does not stretch out a hand to help the brother who thus stumbles. (Applause.) Help him if he stumbles, but remember that if he lies down (laughter) there is no use in trying to carry him. (Laughter.) It will hurt both of you. Every vicious, venal or ignorant colored man is an even greater foe to his own race than to the community as a whole. (Applause.) The colored man's self-respect entitles him to do that share in the political work of the country which is warranted by his individual ability and integrity and the position he has won for himself. But the prime requisite of the race is moral and industrial uplifting.

Laziness and shiftlessness, these, and, above all, vice and criminality of every kind, are evils more potent for harm to the black race than all acts of oppression of white men put together. The colored man who fails to condemn crime in another colored man, who fails to cooperate in all lawful ways in bringing colored criminals to justice, is the worst enemy of his own people, as well as an enemy to all the people. Law-abiding black men should, for the sake of their race, be foremost in relentless and unceasing warfare against lawbreaking black men. If the standards of private morality and industrial efficiency can be raised high enough among the black race, then its future on this continent is secure. The stability and purity of the home are vital to the welfare of the black race as they are to the welfare of every race.

In the next place, the white man, who, if only he is willing, can help the colored man more than all other white men put together, is the white man who is his neighbor, North or South.

(Applause.) Let me interject there, it is a good thing to remember, that while it is occasionally proper to join in mass meetings and call attention to our neighbor's shortcomings, it is normally better to attend to our own. (Applause.) Each of us must do his whole duty without flinching, and if that duty is national it must be done in accordance with the immutable principles upon which our nation stands, but in endeavoring each to be his brother's keeper, it is wise to remember that ordinarily each can do most for that brother who is his next door neighbor. If we are sincere friends of the negro, let us each in his own locality show it by his action therein, and let us each show it also by upholding the hands of the white man in whatever locality, who is striving to do justice to the poor and the helpless, to be a shield to those whose need for such a shield is great.

The heartiest acknowledgments are due to the ministers, the judges and law officers, the grand juries, the public men, and the great daily newspapers in the South, who have recently done such effective work in leading the crusade against lynching in the South; and I am glad to say that during the last three months the returns, as far as they can be gathered, show a smaller number of lynchings than for any other three months during the last twenty years. (Applause.) Those are rather striking figures and I take a certain satisfaction in them in view of some of the gloomy forebodings of last summer. (Laughter and applause.) Let us uphold in every way the hands of the men who have led in this work, who are striving to do all their work in this spirit. I am about to quote from the address of the Right Reverend Robert Strange, Bishop Co-adjutor of North Carolina, as given in "The Southern Churchman" of October 8, 1904—October 8th last.

The bishop first enters an emphatic plea against any social intermingling of the races, a question which must, of course, be left to the people of each community to settle for themselves, as in such a matter no one community—and indeed no one individual—can dictate to any other; always provided that in each

locality men keep in mind the fact that there must be no confusing of civil privileges with social intercourse. (Applause.) Civil law cannot regulate social practices. Society, as such, is a law unto itself, and will always regulate its own practices and habits. Full recognition of the fundamental fact that all men should stand on an equal footing as regards civil privileges in no way interferes with recognition of the further fact that all reflecting men of both races are united in feeling that race purity must be maintained. The bishop continues (I am quoting what this Southern Bishop says):

“What should the white men of the South do for the negro? They must give him a free hand, a fair field and a cordial godspeed, the two races working together for their mutual benefit and for the development of our common country. He must have liberty, equal opportunity to make his living, to earn his bread, to build his home. He must have justice, equal rights, and protection before the law. He must have the same political privileges; the suffrage should be based on character and intelligence for white and black alike. He must have the same public advantages of education; the public schools are for all the people, whatever their color or condition. The white men of the South should give hearty and respectful consideration to the exceptional men of the negro race, to those who have the character, the ability and the desire to be lawyers, physicians, teachers, preachers, leaders of thought and conduct among their own men and women. We should give them cheer and opportunity to gratify every laudable ambition, and to seek every innocent satisfaction among their own people. Finally, the best white men of the South should have frequent conferences with the best colored men, where, in frank, earnest and sympathetic discussion, they might understand each other better, smooth difficulties, and so guide and encourage the weaker race.”

Surely we can all of us join in expressing our substantial agreement with the principles thus laid down by this North Carolina bishop, this representative of the Christian thought of the South. (Applause.)

I am speaking on the occasion of the celebration of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, and to men who count it their peculiar privilege that they have the right to hold Lincoln's memory dear and the duty to strive to work along the lines that he laid down. We can pay most fitting homage to his memory by doing the tasks allotted to us in the spirit in which he did the infinitely greater and more terrible tasks allotted to him.

Let us be steadfast for the right, but let us err on the side of generosity rather than on the side of vindictiveness toward those who differ from us as to the method of attaining the right. Let us never forget our duty to help in uplifting the lowly, to shield from wrong the humble, and let us likewise act in a spirit of the broadest and frankest generosity toward all our brothers, all our fellow countrymen; in a spirit proceeding not from weakness, but from strength, a spirit which takes no more account of locality than it does of class or of creed, a spirit which is resolutely bent on seeing that the Union which Washington founded and which Lincoln saved from destruction shall grow nobler and greater throughout the ages for evermore. (Great applause and cheers.)

I believe in this country with all my heart and soul. I believe that our people will in the end rise level to every need, will in the end triumph over every difficulty that rises before them. I could not have such confident faith in the destiny of this mighty people if I had it merely as regards one portion of that people. (Applause and cheers.) Throughout our land things on the whole have grown better and not worse, and this is as true of one part of the country as it is of another. I believe in the Southerner as I believe in the Northerner. I claim the right to feel pride in his great qualities and in his great deeds exactly as I feel pride in the great qualities and deeds of every other American. (Applause.) For weal or for woe we are knit together, and we shall go up or go down together (applause), and I believe that we shall go up and not down, that we shall go forward instead of halting and falling back, because I have an abiding faith in the generosity, the courage, the

resolution and the common sense of all my countrymen. (Applause.)

The Southern States face difficult problems, and so do the Northern States. Some of the problems are the same for the entire country. Others exist in greater intensity in one section, and yet others exist in greater intensity in another section. But in the end they will all be solved, for fundamentally our people are the same throughout this land, the same in the qualities of heart and brain and hand which have made this Republic what it is in the great today; which will make it what it is to be in the infinitely greater tomorrow. (Applause.) I admire and respect and believe in and have faith in the men and women of the South as I admire and respect and believe in and have faith in the men and women of the North. (Applause.) All of us alike, Northerners and Southerners, Easterners and Westerners, can best prove our fealty to the nation's past by the way in which we do the nation's work in the present, for only thus can we be sure that our children's children shall inherit Abraham Lincoln's single-hearted devotion to the great unchanging creed that "righteousness exalteth a nation." (Great applause and cheering.)

ADDRESS OF
SENATOR DOLLIVER

PRESIDENT STERN: Ladies and Gentlemen, we have with us tonight a brilliant orator from that great Republican stronghold, Iowa. (Applause.) He has had a long and distinguished career in public life, and there are many here tonight who will recall the masterly address delivered on a similar occasion years ago. We may congratulate ourselves that the inspiring theme of Abraham Lincoln will be responded to by one who touches no subject which he does not adorn.

I take pleasure in introducing to you Senator Jonathan Prentiss Dolliver. (Applause.)

ADDRESS OF SENATOR DOLLIVER.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: It has been a good many years, fourteen, I think, since I had the opportunity of joining this club, and one would think that the lapse of that time would be enough to get a man out of the habit of making after-dinner speeches unless he had become, like my friend, Secretary Root, and others here, hopelessly addicted to it (laughter).

The first thing that strikes me is that a good many people have joined this club since I did (laughter), and the next thing, that you have had the wisdom to invite your wives here to see that you get home all right. (Laughter.)

It is a circumstance of unusual interest that the President is here; not counting it beneath our highest official dignity to mingle freely with his political associates, in the party organization, of which he is a member, and to add the inspiration of his

eloquent counsel to their celebration of the birthday of the first great Republican leader. (Applause.) For, while the memory of Abraham Lincoln is too great to be claimed by a political party, too great to belong to a single nation, too great to be absorbed in the renown of one century, yet there is a sense so sacred that it barely admits of the suggestion in which his name is our peculiar possession, the most precious thing in our Republican inheritance. The ministry of his life was to all parties; to all peoples; to all ages. But to the children of the old Republican homestead has been confided, under the bonds of an especial obligation, the care of his fame and the keeping of his faith.

Within less than half a century this man, once despised, once derided, once distrusted and maligned, has been transfigured, in the light of universal history, so that all men, and all generations of men may see him and make out if possible the manner of man he was. His life in this world was not long, less than three score years; only ten of them visible above the dead level of affairs. Yet into that brief space events were crowded, so stupendous in their ultimate significance, that we find ourselves laying down the narrative which records them, with a strange feeling coming over us, that may be after all we are not reading about a man at all, but about some mysterious personality, in the hands of the higher Powers, with a supernatural commission to help and to bless the human race. (Great applause.) Our book shelves were filling up so fast with apocryphal literature of the civil war that if it had not been for the loving labors of the two men, John Hay (applause) and John G. Nicolay, who knew him best, and have gathered up the fragments of his life, so that nothing has been lost, we would have had by this time only a blurred and doubtful picture of his retiring and unpretentious character.

Some have told us that he was a great lawyer. He was nothing of the sort. It is true that he grasped without apparent effort the principles of the common law, and his faculties were so normal and complete that he did not need a commentary,

nor a copy of the Madison papers, thumb-marked by the doubts and fears of three generations, to make him sure that the men who made the Constitution were building for eternity. (Applause.) But he practiced law without a library (laughter), and all who were acquainted with him testify that in a law suit he was of no account, unless he knew the right was on his side. (Laughter and applause.) It was against his intellectual and his moral grain to accept Lord Bacon's cynical suggestion that there is no way of knowing whether a cause be good or bad till the jury had brought in its verdict.

The familiar judicial circuit around Springfield, where he cracked his jokes about the office stove in country taverns, where he spoke to everybody by his first name and everybody liked to hear him talk, did much for him in every way; but the noble profession, so ably represented about this board, will bear me witness that an attorney who gives his advice away for nothing, who does not have the foresight to ask for a retainer, and usually lacks the business talent to collect his fee, whatever other merits he may have, is not cut out by nature for a lawyer. (Laughter and applause.) I have talked with many of the old-time members of the bar at which he used to practice law, thinking all the while of other things, and from what they say I cannot help believing that the notion even then was slowly forming in his mind, that he held a brief, with Power of Attorney from on High, for the unnumbered millions of his fellow men and was only loitering around the county seats of Illinois until the case came on for trial. (Applause.)

Some tell us that he was a great orator. If that is so, the standards of the schools, ancient and modern, must be thrown away. Perhaps they ought to be (laughter); and when they are this curious circuit-rider of the law; who refreshed his companions with wit and argument from the well of English undefiled; this champion of civil liberty, confuting Douglas with a remorseless logic, cast in phrases rich with the homely wisdom of proverbial literature; this advocate of the people, head and shoulders above his brethren, stating their case before the bar of

history, in sentences so simple that a child can follow them; surely such a one cannot be left out of the company of the masters who have added something to the conquests of the mother tongue. (Applause.) He was dissatisfied with his modest address at Gettysburg, read awkwardly from poorly written manuscript; and thought Edward Everett's oration was the best he had ever heard, but Mr. Everett himself discerned without a minute for reflection, that the little scrap of crumpled paper which the President held in his unsteady hand that day would be treasured from generation to generation after his own laborious deliverance had been forgotten. (Applause.) The old school of oratory and the new, met on that rude platform among the graves under the trees, and congratulated each other. They have not met very often since (laughter), for both of them have been pushed aside to make room for the essayists, the declaimers, the statisticians, and other enterprising pedlars of intellectual wares, who have descended like a swarm on all human deliberations. (Laughter.)

He has been described as a great statesman. If by that you mean that he was trained in the administrative mechanism of the Government, or that he was wiser than his day in the creed of the party in whose fellowship he passed his earlier years, there is little evidence of that at all; the most that can be said is that he clung to the fortunes of the old Whig leadership through evil, as well as good report, and that he stumped the county and afterwards the State; but the speeches which he made, neither he nor anybody else regarded it important to preserve. His platform from the first was brief and to the point. "I am in favor of a national bank. I am in favor of the internal improvement system, and a high protective tariff." But while for half his life he followed Henry Clay, like a lover more than a disciple, yet when that popular hero died and Lincoln was selected to make a memorial address in the old State House, he dismissed the principles of his party creed without a word, and reserved his tribute for the love of liberty and the devotion of

the Union which shone even to the end, in that superb career. (Applause.)

To speak of Lincoln as a statesman whatever adjectives you use, opens no secret of his biography and rather seems to me to belittle the epic grandeur of the drama in which he moved. Of course he was a statesman; exactly so, Saul of Tarsus, setting out from Damascus, became a famous traveller, and Christopher Columbus, inheriting a taste for the sea, became a mariner of high repute. (Laughter.)

There are some who have given a study, more or less profound, to the official records of the rebellion who make of Lincoln an exceptional military genius, skillful in the management of armies and prepared better even than his generals to give direction to their movements. I doubt this very much. He was driven into the war department, by the exigency of the times, and if he towered above the ill-fitting uniforms, which made their way, through one influence and another, to positions of brief command during the first campaigns of the civil war, it is not very high praise after all. One thing, however, he must be given credit for; he perceived the size of the undertaking which he had in hand, and he kept looking until his eyes were weary for the man who could grasp the whole field and get out of the Army what he knew was in it. (Applause.) It broke his heart to see its efforts scattered and thrown away by quarrels among its officers, endless in number, and unintelligible for the most part to the outside world. When he passed the command of the Army of the Potomac over to General Hooker, he did it in terms of reprimand and admonition, which read like a father's last warning to a wayward son. He told him that he had wronged his country and done a gross injustice to a brother officer. Recalling Hooker's insubordinate suggestion that the Army and the Government both needed a dictator, he reminded him that "only those generals who gain successes can set up dictators," and added, with a humor as grim as death, "what I now ask of you is military success, and I will risk the dictatorship." (Laughter and applause.) If the General did not tear

up his commission when he read that letter it was because he was brave enough to bear the severity of the naked truth.

All this time he had his eye upon a man in the West, who had been doing an extensive business down in Tennessee, "a copious worker and fighter, but a very meagre writer," as he afterwards described him in a telegram to Burnside. (Applause.) He had watched him with attentive interest, noticing particularly that his plans always squared with the event; that he never regretted to report (applause); and after Vicksburg fell and the tide of invasion had been rolled back from the borders of Maryland and Pennsylvania, he wrote two letters, one to General Meade, calling him to a stern account for not following up his victory, and one to General Grant directing him to report to Washington for duty. (Great applause and cheering.) The letter to General Meade, now resting peacefully in Nicolay's collection of the writings of Lincoln, all the fires of its wrath long since gone out, was never sent. But General Grant got his. And from that day there were no more military orders from the White House, no exhortations to advance, no despatches to move upon the enemy's works. He still had his own ideas how the job ought to be done, but he did not even ask the General to tell him his. He left it all to him. And as the plan of the great Captain unfolded, he sent to his Headquarters this exultant message:

"I begin to see it. You will succeed. God bless you all."
"A. Lincoln."

And so these two, each adding something to the other's fame, go down to history together; God's blessing, falling like a benediction upon the memory of both. (Great applause.)

The whole world now knows his stature. But while he lived hardly anybody was able to take his measure. The foremost statesman of his Cabinet, after pestering him for a month with contradictory pieces of advice, placed before him a memorandum, grotesque in its assumption of superior wisdom, which ended with an accommodating proposal to take the responsibili-

ties of the Administration off of his hands. After the battle of Bull Run even so incorruptible a patriot as Edwin M. Stanton, known in after years as the organizer of victory, wrote to James Buchanan, then living near the Capital in the quiet of his country seat at Wheatland, these words of mockery and contempt:

“The imbecility of the Administration culminated in that catastrophe; and irretrievable misfortune and national disgrace never to be forgotten are to be added to the ruin of peaceful pursuits and national bankruptcy as the result of Lincoln’s ‘running the machine’ for five full months.”

From the sanctum of the old Tribune, where for a generation Horace Greeley had dominated the opinions of the people as no American editor has done before or since his day, came a confidential letter, a maudlin mixture of enterprise and despair; a despair which, after seven sleepless nights, had given up the fight; an enterprise which sought for inside information of the inevitable hour of the surrender near at hand. “You are not considered a great man,” said Mr. Greeley for the President’s eye alone.

Who is this, sitting all night long on a lounge in the public offices of the White House, listening, with the comments of a quaint humor, to privates and officers and scared Congressmen and citizens, who poured across the Long Bridge from the first battlefield of the rebellion to tell their tale of woe to the only man in Washington who had sense enough left to appreciate it, or patience enough left to listen to it. Is it the log cabin student, learning to read and write by the light of the kitchen fire in the woods of Indiana? It is he. Can it be the adventurous-voyager of the Mississippi, who gets ideas of lifting vessels over riffles while he worked his frail craft clear of obstructions in the stream; and ideas broad as the free skies, of helping nations out of barbarism as he traced the divine image in the faces of men and women chained together, under the hammer, in the slave-market at New Orleans? It is he. Can it be the awkward farm hand of the Sangamon who covered his bare feet in the fresh

dirt which his plow had turned up to keep them from getting sunburned, while he sat down at the end of the furrow to rest his team and to regale himself with a few more pages of worn volumes borrowed from the neighbors? It is he. Can it be the country lawyer who rode on horseback from county to county, with nothing in his saddlebags except a clean shirt and the code of Illinois to try his cases and to air his views in the cheerful company which always gathered about the court house? It is he. Is it the daring debater, blazing out for a moment with the momentous warning "A house divided against itself cannot stand," then falling back within the defenses of the Constitution, that the cause of liberty hindered already by the folly of its friends, might not make itself an outlaw in the land? It is he. Is it the weary traveller who begged the prayers of anxious neighbors as he set out for the last time from home, and talked in language sad and mystical of One who could go with him, and remain with them and be everywhere for good? It is he.

They said he laughed in a weird way that night on the sofa in the public offices of the White House, and they told funny tales about how he looked, and the comic papers of London and New York portrayed him in brutal pictures of his big hands; hands that were about to be stretched out to save the civilization of the world; and his overgrown feet; feet that for four torn and bleeding years were not to weary in the service of mankind. They said that his clothes did not fit him; that he stretched his long legs in ungainly postures; that he was common and uncouth in his appearance. Some said that this being a backwoodsman was becoming a rather questionable recommendation for a President of the United States; and they recalled with satisfaction the grace of courtly manners brought home from St. James'. Little did they dream that the rude cabin yonder on the edge of the hill country of Kentucky was about to be transformed by the tender imagination of the people into a mansion more stately than the White House; more royal than all the palaces of the earth; it did not shelter the childhood of a king, but there is one thing in this world more royal than a

king—it is a man. (Great applause and cheering, the entire audience rising.)

They said he jested and acted unconcerned as he looked at people through eyes that moved slowly from one to another in the crowd. They did not know him; or they might have seen that he was not looking at the crowd at all; that his immortal spirit was girding for its ordeal. And if he laughed, it may be that he heard cheerful voices from above; for had he not read somewhere that, He that sitteth in the heavens, sometimes looks down with laughter and derision upon the impotent plans of men to turn aside the everlasting purposes of God.

It took his countrymen the full four years to find Abraham Lincoln out. By the light of the camp fires of victorious armies they learned to see the outline of his gigantic figure, to assess the integrity of his character, to comprehend the majesty of his conscience; and when at last they looked upon his care-worn face as the nation reverently bore his body to the grave, through their tears they saw him exalted above all thrones in the affection of the human race.

We have been accustomed to think of the civil war as an affair of armies, for we come of a fighting stock and the military instinct in us needs little cultivation or none at all. But it requires no very deep insight into the hidden things of history to see that the real conflict was not between armed forces, was not on battlefields, nor under the walls of besieged cities; and that fact makes Abraham Lincoln greater than all his generals, greater than all his admirals, greater than all the armies and all the navies that responded to his proclamation. He stands apart because he bore the ark of the covenant. He was making not his own fight, not merely the fight of his own country, or of the passing generation. The stars in their courses had enlisted with him; he had a treaty, never submitted to the Senate (great laughter), which made him the ally of the Lord of Hosts, with infinite reinforcements at his call. (Applause.) The battle he was waging was not in the fallen timber about the old church at Shiloh; nor in the Wilderness of Virginia; he contended not

alone with an insurrection of the slave power; he was hand to hand with a rebellion ancient as selfishness and greed which in all centuries has denied the rights of man, made of human governments a pestilent succession of despotisms and turned the history of our race into a dull recital of crimes and failures and misfortunes. Thus he was caught up like Ezekiel, prophet of Israel, and brought to the East gate of the Lord's house; and when he heard it said unto him, "Son of Man, these are the men who devise mischief," he knew what the vision meant; for he understood better than any man who ever lived what this endless struggle of humanity is, and how far the nation of America had fallen away from its duty and its opportunity.

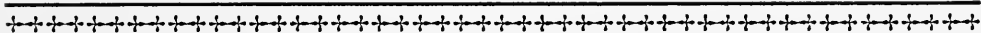
All his life there had dwelt in his recollection a little sentence from an historic document which had been carelessly passed along from one Fourth of July celebration to another, "All men are created equal." To him the words sounded like an answer to a question propounded by the oldest of the Hebrew sages, "If I despise the cause of my man servant, or my maid servant when he contendeth with me, what shall I do when God riseth up? Did not He that made me make him?"—a strategic question that had to be answered aright before democracy or any other form of civil liberty could make headway in the world. (Applause.) All men are created equal. He knew that the hand which wrote that sentence was guided by a wisdom somewhat higher than the front porch of a slave plantation in Virginia; that first principles overshadow time and place; and that when men take their lives in their hands to lay the foundations of free nations, they must speak the truth lest the heavens fall. With a sublime faith, shared within the limits of their light by millions, he believed that sentence. He had tested the depth of it till his plummet touched the foundation of the earth. From his youth that simple saying had been ringing in his ears, "All men are created equal." It was the answer of the Eighteenth Century of Christ, to all the dim millenniums that were before Him; yet he had heard it ridiculed, narrowed

down to nothing and explained away. He understood the meaning of the words and came to their defence.

Brushing away the wretched sophistries of partisan expediency, he rescued the handwriting of Thomas Jefferson from obloquy and contempt. "I think," he said, "that the authors of that notable instrument intended to include all men. But they did not intend to declare all men equal in all respects. They did not mean to say that all were equal in color, size, intellect, moral development, or social capacity. They defined, with tolerable distinctness, in what respects they did consider all men created equal—equal, with certain inalienable rights among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. (Applause.) This they said and this they meant. They did not mean to assert the obvious untruth that all men were then actually enjoying that equality, nor that they were about to confer it immediately upon them. In fact they had no power to confer such a boon. They meant simply to declare the right, so that the enforcement of it should follow as fast as circumstances would permit. They meant to set up a standard maxim for free society, which should be familiar to all and revered by all; constantly looked to, constantly labored for, and even though never perfectly attained, constantly approximated; thereby constantly spreading and deepening its influence and augmenting the value and happiness of life to all people, of all colors, everywhere." That was the message of Abraham Lincoln to the nations of America. And as if to make it certain, that it was no mere flourish of a joint debate, he turned aside on his triumphal journey to the Capital, just before he took the oath of office, to repeat the sacred precepts of the Declaration in the Hall at Philadelphia, where our fathers first spoke them, and to add his pledge to theirs that he would defend them with his life. (Great applause.)

Here is the summit, the spiritual height, from which he was able to forecast the doom of all tyrannies, the end of all slaveries, the unconditional surrender of all the strongholds of injustice and avarice and oppression; this is the mountain top from which

he sent down these inspiring words of good cheer and hope: "This essentially is a people's contest; on the side of the Union, a struggle to maintain in the world that form and substance of government, the leading object of which is to elevate the condition of men, to lift artificial weights from shoulders; to clear the path of laudable pursuit for all, and to afford all an unfettered start and a fair chance in the race of life." No American, North or South, regrets that this war for the Union ended as it did—"that we are not enemies, but friends." Nor can I help believing that the words which he has spoken here tonight have brought the President of the United States nearer to our brethern beyond the line, once so real now happily so imaginary, which formerly divided and estranged our people. Thanks be unto God, we are one nation and even in our partisan traditions we share in the heritage of a common faith in the institutions founded by our fathers. As Democrats we repeat the words "equal rights to all and special privileges to none." As Republicans we answer, "an unfettered start and a fair chance in the race of life." The doctrine is the same, nor is the day as far off as some may think when the people, without regard to the divisions of their political opinions, shall treasure in thankful hearts, the blunt and fearless platform of Theodore Roosevelt, "A square deal for every man, no less no more." (Long continued applause and cheering.) The doctrine is the same, and if it is not true there is no foundation for institutions such as ours. But the doctrine is forever true, and by the memory of Abraham Lincoln the Republican party stands pledged to make it good, and to keep it good for all men and for all time to come. (Great applause and cheering.)



ADDRESS OF
HON. GEORGE ALEXANDER
KNIGHT

PRESIDENT STERN: Gentlemen, we have two more speakers to hear from. At the National Republican Convention of 1896, which nominated William McKinley for the Presidency, and again at the National Convention of last year, which chose Theodore Roosevelt as our standard bearer, George Alexander Knight was one of the orators to whom was assigned the duty of seconding the candidate to the convention. That circumstance attests that he occupies a front rank amongst public speakers. He will speak to us of the Republican party, and no man is more fitted to do that subject justice.

I have the pleasure of presenting to you the Hon. George Alexander Knight, of San Francisco.

ADDRESS OF HON. GEORGE ALEXANDER
KNIGHT.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, and members of the Republican Club of New York:

I am aware that the hour is late, quarter to twelve o'clock, and I hardly feel like keeping you here this evening to listen to anything further on this occasion, but I must say I deem it a high honor to be invited to appear before you tonight on this most memorable occasion in honor of a name devoutly worshipped by all Americans and known throughout the length and breadth of Christendom.

Here in this busy, active, grand old city, in the very heart

of business, politics and national progress, I find the elements conducive to awaken the spirit of American patriotism, although I fail in words to respond to the honored toast, "The Republican Party of the United States of America."

In no other land can a picture like the one of tonight be seen by the eye of man,—here sits as an individual—and a citizen of this great nation, one who represents eighty million people in all of their diversified individual interests, with no robe or crown of imperial power, and no title that claims kinship with the doctrine of the Divine Right of Kings. He is here, an American joining in commemorating the birth of one whose life was like the "Star of Bethlehem"—that wise men followed and caught the inspiration of the sacred tone that spoke of—"Peace-on-earth, Good-will-toward-men."

It seems that our American idea of self-government was inspired by the lowly Nazarene, himself. He stood on the shores of Galilee with no thought but to teach, elevate, enlighten and save mankind, and by precept and example ever pointing to the diamond of a pure faith; not seeking the titled Roman or the high-born of the land for his constant companions and co-workers, but the honest, sun-tanned, hard-working, simple-minded fishermen, having no rank or title, and bearing no impress of nobility, save the one great mark of divinity that characterizes all. And with these men, the Saviour taught the lesson that rank and station were no passports for preferment on this earth nor necessary requirements for the life to come.

This idea taught and given man by divinity, struggled for life in the old world for sixteen hundred years, but could not break down the impenetrable walls between the aristocrat and the poor. The struggle was about to end in the failure of right, when intelligence was received that far across an unknown ocean there was a land opened for, and inviting civilization, whose central idea was to teach the doctrine of man's equality.

There was another prerogative granted man, bequeathed to him by his Creator, that of being a free agent individually,—which could never be fully exercised in the old world, and the

advocates of freedom, reasoning that man's social and governmental relation should be fashioned by the same law that directed him as an individual, demanded that the individual, socially and governmentally be founded on the same broad basis of freedom. These ideas crossed the ocean and sought America as the Mecca of their hope. For years they fought for life on this Continent, encountering grim-visaged war, suffering and deprivation in all its forms, and were obstructed by the same enemies of freedom encountered in the old world. Despotism seemed to chill every hope that came from the hearthstone of either. The clouds of America's future seemed leaden with fear, and the heavens once radiant were to be clouded and darkened with despair. The hand-writing of thralldom was being penciled on the uncompleted walls of the Nation—

When men of honor, men of feeling,
Men of thought and men of fame,
Claiming equal rights to sunshine
In a man's ennobling name,

lightened the heavens with the idea of self-government, and out of a successful war wrote a Constitution for self-government that became the Magna Charta of the world. Out of successful war was born the necessity for self-government, and self-government made imperative a written Constitution embracing two ideas—equality of man, and guaranteeing to the humblest individual liberty in its fullest sense.

The framers of our Federal Constitution were not partisans in its accepted sense; they were statesmen who builded the foundation of Government so secure and steadfast that the house of their creation was transformed into a mansion of Liberty, Law and Progress, commanding the respect and praise of the civilized world. Under that constitution, Jefferson, with cautious mind and prophetic hope, gave us the territory that now teems with wealth that can scarcely be written with the decimals, and a people whose energy and push has been the marvel of the world. Under this same Constitution, Jackson, of

the iron will, maintained supremacy of the Union, and defied secession on the threshold of its home.

Under this Constitution, Washington, Franklin, Hamilton, Jefferson, Monroe and Calhoun, and the eloquent and effective Clay championed the protection policy for our home industries, and did the initial and preliminary work which laid the broad principle that has brought prosperity to every home and fixed us permanently as the greatest nation in the world. (Applause.) But we drifted away from this Constitution; avarice and greed made men forgetful of the price they had paid for their established constitutional liberty. Sectional interests made them forgetful of the principle that a Bunker Hill had consecrated—and war, awful civil war, resulted. Slavery of man was a fact in a nation dedicated to liberty, and the stability of the Union itself questioned and assailed by the partisans of wrong.—’Twas the times’ curse when madmen led the blind.

This was the condition that made imperative an organization that would maintain the Constitution, pay for liberty even at the cost of fraternal blood and pay all the expenses of the war in honest coin. That organization was the Republican party. (Applause.)

It needed no prophetic mind to know that the work of the Republican party was to maintain the Union,—preserve the dignity of its labor,—establish a national credit,—equip and maintain an army for civil war, the most stupendous in the annals of time. It took courage, steadfastness of purpose and patriotism to face the awful peril of the hour, but the Republican party never faltered, and its men and measures were always in unison with those principles of our Government that have made us great and free. Civil liberty faced a crisis, and came out of it victorious over death, and gave her advocates in other lands a new hope. The Ship of our Destinies was in a turbulent sea, and the Lookout on the fo’castle ahead, as he peered into the darkness of night, reported “Storm, with angry Sea.” There was a patriot at the wheel and his compass was the Constitution. He shortened sail and met the shock of the plunging

sea, and in the vigil of the angry night had faith in the God of Storms. Had we known of the dark shadows of four years of war, would there have been patriotism enough in the Republican party to have undertaken the work? Had the 75,000 Americans who responded to Lincoln's first call for help to save the Union been told that the war would last four years, and that a half-million lives would be sacrificed on freedom's altar,—that the cost would be over five thousand millions of dollars,—that the white man and the black man would drink from the same canteen,—follow the same flag,—and that the country would be dotted with thousands of nameless graves,—would they have halted in their march, or deserted the Flag of the Nation? In my judgment, Never! (Applause.) In the face of it all, they were Americans bent on Union, and it remains a fact to-day, and will until the end of time, that we have a Government, and that dear old Flag is the result of the indefatigable energy and patriotism of that organization known as the Republican party.

Here I may be subjected to some criticism, and the question asked,—Did not others outside of the organization of the Republican party help to save the Union? I say, Yes, but in a form of self-government like ours, that governs and rules by party organization, the dominating force that fought for the principles of liberty and right was the organization known as the Republican party. If no Republican party had been at Lincoln's side, a dissolution of this Union would have been a fact after the first shot at our Flag at Sumter. Had there been no Democratic organization in the North, the War of the Rebellion would not have lasted twenty minutes. (Applause.) I may be inexact as to time, but you get my idea. (Laughter.)

The war came to an end. Priceless lives of the Blue and the Gray had passed on into death's dateless night. Debt, almost as terrible as war, was left behind. The Republican party wrote its promise of honor to pay, and it became as current as gold among the nations of the earth. It re-established the erring sovereign States into a more perfect Union,—hardly letting

them know they had been wanderers, and never omitted their stars from our Flag. It made a new South, with words of good will transformed their battlefields into farms of cotton and corn, and bade the mountains of inexhaustible coal and iron pay tribute to their busy mills. She is back again,—where nature and her people destined her to be,—a most prosperous factor in our nation of free men.

The principles of protection have made them strong,—but above and beyond all law is a tie that should ever bind us close to our brothers of the sunny South. We are of one race, of one blood, and no enactment of man can prevail over Nature's supreme decree.

The statesmanship of our Republican leaders is more than magnified by the conditions confronting us on the Pacific Coast today. The political sagacity of a Seward in the purchase of Alaska marked another era in our acquisition of territory necessary for our national progress and prosperity, and had it not been for the "scuttle policy" that crept into a national policy at too early a day, when the importance of the Pacific Coast was scarcely known and clearly misunderstood, we'd have had an unbroken sea-coast line from the Gulf of California to Behring Sea, and no foreign flag, sailing from a foreign port, to compete with our commerce, could aid in driving the American Flag from the high seas. For over forty years the Republican party has protected our manufacturing industries and worked diligently for a home market that is the marvel of the age. Statistics are unnecessary,—England, France and Germany are seeking outlets for their surplus products. During the last fifty years European manufactures have risen from \$5,000,000,000 to Fifteen Billions of dollars.

The first battle the Republican party won was wresting our own market from the grasp of the foreign manufacturer,—turning the current of trade, so that now we export more than we import, to the tune of billions of dollars. We have aroused the jealousy of Continental Europe and her manufacturing people. Sooner or later we shall be brought face to face with a protec-

tive policy of those nations,—more formidable than our own. The policy of the Republican party has been to manufacture for our own home consumption and to sell our surplus in the markets of the world. Invention, the click of the telegraph, the speed of the ocean greyhound, have revolutionized the commercial world and brought to the threshold of our doors customers we have never known. A cannon shot by Dewey from the Olympia, and a revolution of the earth on its axis placed our Flag within four hundred miles of China, and the acquisition of the Hawaiian Islands made us the masters of this new ocean of commercial power.

The continent of Asia and its islands have a population of not less than 840,000,000. The largest of these countries is China, with 403,000,000 population; then comes British India, with 387,000,000; then Asiatic Russia, with 23,000,000; Japan, 42,000,000; Dutch East India, 34,000,000, and French East India, 32,000,000.

Another tributary to the Pacific on the West is Oceanica, which, with Australia and the neighboring islands, has a population of 12,000,000.

With Asia and Oceanica together, the population aggregates eight hundred and fifty million in an area of eighteen million square miles. The trade of these countries is already immense. In this estimate no allowance is made for the Pacific Coast of the continents of North and South America, whose trade will bring the entire commerce of the Pacific to more than 2,500,000,000 a year.

At the present time, Great Britain controls one-half of this trade.

At the annual dinner of the American-Asiatic Association, the Chinese Minister to the United States said:

“We all know that China is one of the greatest markets of the world, with a population of 400,000,000, that must be fed and clothed, and must receive the necessaries of life. She wants your wheat, your cotton, your iron and your manufactured articles of the New England States. She wants steel rails,

electric machines and one hundred other things she can not get at home and must get abroad. It is a fine field for American industry to fill these wants. It is particularly easy for you to reach China, on account of the fine highway you have on the Pacific, and especially desirable that you do so, since you have become our next-door neighbor in the Philippines. If you do not come up to your own expectations, and meet this opportunity, it is your own fault."

The policy of the Republican party, the Isthmian Canal, the maintenance of our Flag in the Philippines, and the acquisition of Hawaii, are most potent arguments in favor of the Republican party,—that she is ever on the alert for all business and commercial opportunities that will inure to the benefit of the nation as a whole.

The Republican party is the guardian of all these sacred trusts, and the only guarantee that we have that she will faithfully fulfill these trusts committed to her for the future, is the history of the past. Great work has been done by the grand old party in the past,—and a greater work remains for her in the future.

The danger point in our Nation's life has been passed, and with a united country, there is no obstacle that we cannot overcome. The only danger lies within ourselves. We must not be selfish or sectional in our business interests. West of the Missouri River there is not an industry that does not need and demand the protective policy of the Republican party. The manufacturing East sends us the output of their mills; and in return receives the money we get from our sheep, cattle and the output of the mines. Experience has made us know that our friend is the Republican party, and if you business men in the East will examine the page of your ledger, you will find that when we are prosperous your clerks are working overtime.

I have incidentally mentioned that our future danger, if any, is with ourselves. The thought is hardly original. Lincoln, as early as 1837, said: "At what point shall we expect the approach of danger? Shall we expect some trans-atlantic

military giant to step the ocean and crush us at a blow? Never. All the armies of Europe, Asia and Africa combined, with all the treasure of the earth (our own excepted) in their military chest, with a Bonaparte for commander, could not, by force, take a drink from the Ohio, or make a track on the Blue Ridge, in a trial of a thousand years.

“At what point, then, is the approach of danger to be expected: Answer: If it ever reaches us, it must spring up among us.”

Thousands are coming here from foreign lands. Who are they? What are their purposes? Have they come with the honest intention to study diligently the principles of our government, assimilate with us, and become in fact Americans? If so, we open wide the door, bid them come in and tarry with us until the morning dawns, that we may show them acres of fatness, inviting them to successful labor. If these be their purposes, we welcome them in their loyal enterprises and desires, but if they come from the opium dens of China, or are fleeing from Europe as condemned criminals, branded as felons by their country's outraged law, we must shut the door with a slam, bolt it, bar it, and fumigate our national structure, that contagious disease destroy not our household.

The time has come to modify, correct and qualify our laws of immigration and naturalization. This country is not a home with doors wide open and cheerful fires, inviting all tongues of the earth to its hearthstone, unless the recipients of our favor know our law, study our civilization, and acquaint themselves with our history.

You and I know that the future safety of this nation depends largely upon the supremacy of the native born American child. An American should be taught in school life the golden rule of individual liberty, “to do unto others, in whatever field of labor they may be found, as others should do unto him.” Upon this hangs the law.

There is another question that is receiving the serious con-

sideration of not only our present Republican administration, but the people of the country at large, namely, the abnormal growth of trusts and their attitude to the law. No creature of the law must be above the law. Corporations that are permitted under the law to do business the same as individuals must conform to the same laws of ordinary competition as the individual, and both must leave competition free to the law of supply and demand. Establish the open shop in transportation, commerce and manufactures, and in every way aid a Republican President in his aggressive, honest and fearless stand against a danger that is a menace to our national progress. Universal public opinion is in favor of the Republican-Sherman Anti-Trust law and its objects, and demands that the Nation, not the individual, make the fight that will insure competition, which is the life of our interstate exchange. The Republican party will, in this matter, do the will of the people.

The future is full of promise. We have much to do and can do it with a will. There is nothing we have started in to do that can not be accomplished. Do not be disturbed by the cry of expense. In the Philippines we have a wealth in their natural resources and products that will more than yield their cost a hundredfold. There was a loss to our live stock interests during the last two years of Mr. Cleveland's second administration that would have bought every island in the South seas. Six hundred and sixty-four million dollars during those never-to-be-forgotten years, was lost forever. One million, one hundred dollars a day for every working day during that period. Have the American people forgotten?

Do not fear the expense of the Canal. A fair estimate by lumbermen is that the opening of this artery of commerce will add two dollars to the value of every thousand feet of lumber on the Pacific Coast. In the state of Washington alone there is one hundred and seventy-five billion feet of timber. This virgin forest is worth three hundred and fifty million dollars alone, to

say nothing of the massive Redwoods of California and the Pines of Oregon and Alaska.

What statistician will furnish the other data for this National enterprise?

And now, one word to you New Yorkers,—you of the robust brain, that seek your underground transit like beetles, rushing and crowding and pushing on your elevated railways and crawling like bees into the star-disturbing stories of your flat-iron buildings, whose clearing house shows greater figures than any city in the world,—let me tell you there are some things you do not know. Come with me to the growing West, and know a country that you are largely dependent upon for business success. Breathe the air of our Mountain States for health, and look down deep into the caverns of inexhaustible wealth, that pledge this Nation shall never want. Come with me over the broad plains, with their waving grasses, where browse the cattle of the sun, and learn of a life that will help you to know! See the numberless farms,—know the man at the plow,—talk to the man with a hoe,—climb the rocky, craggy mountains and acquaint yourself with the pathway of the pioneer!

I have only blazed the way for your thought! Your business is sure to follow.

Come to California, and see an emerald set round with the diamond snows of the Sierras and the surf of the sea,—an Empire in herself,—that bids you and yours God-speed and welcome. She is a Republican from principle and believes in the policies of that party; and did believe in them at a time when it was vital to the life of this very Nation, that she should be loyal to the Flag of the Union. She has golden fruits,—of mine and tree,—and every resource within her own domain that made this Nation great. We invite you now of the Empire State, representing the wealth, some of the intelligence, and more of our trade, to look west of the Missouri River, and see the opportunities that beckon you, to help along the triumphal pro-

cession of the Republican party of today. Come to San Francisco, the keeper of the Gate of Gold; tarry with us over night; we will give you the key, and when the morning dawns, in the sacred presence of the memories of our dear, departed heroes, we will look out and upon that great ocean, and ask the God of Nations to wed her to our commerce and our Flag. (Applause.)

ADDRESS OF
HON. JAMES M. BECK

PRESIDENT STERN: Gentlemen, I know the hour is late, but we still have with us one of the most brilliant speakers in the United States, and I am sure I divine your motives when I say that you will be very glad to hear from the Hon. James M. Beck, of New York. (Applause.)

ADDRESS OF HON. JAMES M. BECK.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Republican Club: Be not alarmed with the thought that I have any intention of delivering the impromptu speech, in whose painful preparation I spent my last forty-eight hours. I appreciate that the social statute of limitations, which prescribes that all well regulated dinners should cease somewhere near midnight, has already run against anything I had intended to say, and as the President of the Club will bear me out, I told him that at this late hour—when diners as well as churchyards yawn—I preferred to remain silent. After President Roosevelt had spoken, I appreciated that the time would be insufficient for three additional speakers, and I suggested to Senator Dolliver and Mr. Knight that they speak without regard to the fact that an additional speaker was still to be heard. (Cries of “go on” and applause.) In so doing I did this Society my best service, for no word of Senator Dolliver’s speech could have been profitably spared. I am only sorry that the eloquent gentleman from California unnecessarily shortened his speech on my account, because he spoke with so much eloquence that all of us who were privileged to hear him only regretted that we were not entering instead of

leaving that happy season of the year when the nights grow longer. (Laughter.) Certainly nothing could be more inappropriate than for me in the "wee sma' hours" to attempt a serious or extended speech. Indeed my theme, "The Unity of the Republic," unconsciously led me into a line of thought which the President has already both adorned and exhausted, and I feel very much in the position of a Presbyterian clergyman, of whom I once heard, who was delivering a long prayer on Thanksgiving Day, in which he took occasion to tell the Almighty all of the occurrences that had taken place in the last twelve months, and finally he wound up by saying, "O, Lord, for further particulars, I refer you to the President's Message." With both time and subject gone, I crave a similar reference. Pardon me one suggestion, which occurred to me as the President was speaking. History repeats itself and who shall say that great men may not be reincarnated from time to time? As the President spoke I found myself recalling the illustrious men of American history and wondering which of the public men of America he most resembled, and I thought of that other young man, whom the great State of New York gave to the nation, whose mortal remains sleep quietly in Trinity Churchyard, and I thought I saw in Theodore Roosevelt the reincarnation of the vigorous personality, the undaunted courage, the far-sighted purpose, the intense national spirit which distinguished Alexander Hamilton among his contemporaries. (Applause.) Like Hamilton, he is one "whom the lust of office can not kill," one "whom the spoils of office can not buy," one "who has opinions and a will," one "who can not lie." (Applause.)

LIST OF GUESTS

THE PRESIDENT	ANDREW CARNEGIE
HON. HENRY M. TAFT Secretary of War	HON. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW United States Senator
HON. ELIHU ROOT	GEN'L O. O. HOWARD
HON. WHITELAW REID	BRIG. GEN'L FRED D. GRANT U. S. Army
HON. BENJAMIN B. ODELL, JR.	REAR AD'L JOSEPH B. COGHLAN U. S. Navy
HON. J. P. DOLLIVER United States Senator	DR. CHAS. F. STOKES Surgeon General, U. S. N.
GEORGE C. BOLDT	HON. JAMES M. BECK
JOSEPH B. BISHOP	DR. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER President Columbia University
DR. JOHN HOUSTON FINLEY Pres. College of City of New York	HON. FRANK S. BLACK
HON. OSCAR S. STRAUS	REV. DR. H. M. MACCRACKEN President New York University
REV. BISHOP C. H. FOWLER, D. D.	GEN'L GRENVILLE M. DODGE
LIEUT. GOV. M. LINN BRUCE	HON. WILLIAM HALPIN
HON. SETH LOW	REV. DR. SILVERMAN
WILLIAM LOEB, JR.	
HON. GEORGE A. KNIGHT	

Two hundred and thirty-five ladies were entertained at dinner in the Myrtle and East rooms, adjoining the Banquet Hall, and afterward honored the diners with their presence in the gallery boxes and listened to the speeches.

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Members of the Club and their Guests Alphabetically

Arranged, With Table and Number of Seat

Assigned to Each.

AARON, H.	Table	R,	Seat	673
ADAMS, CHAS. SEIDLER.....	"	N,	"	539
ADAMS, EDWIN G.	"	A.G.	"	35
ADAMS, ELIHU.....	"	A.G.	"	32
ALLEN, ETHAN	"	A.G.	"	33
ADAMS, ROBERT F.	"	A.G.	"	11
ADAMS, THOS. B.	"	G,	"	245
ADDOMS, MORTIMER C.	"	F,	"	209
ADLER, DR. CYRUS	"	D,	"	134
ALDRIDGE, GEO. W.	"	Q,	"	636
ALEXANDER, HARRY	"	P,	"	601
ALEXANDER, J. F.	"	A.G.	"	14
ALGER, EDMOND C.	"	A.G.	"	32
ALLEN, FRANKLIN	"	Q,	"	655
ALLER, S. B.	"	H,	"	269
AMBROSE, R. ADAMS	"	K,	"	397
ANDERSON, A. A.	"	Q,	"	630
ANDRUS, HON. JOHN E.	"	C,	"	84
APGAR, HON. JAS. K.	"	C,	"	78
ARMSTRONG, COLLIN	"	A.G.	"	9
ARNOLD, LYNN J.	"	K,	"	406
ARNSTEIN, LEO	"	R,	"	670
ASHLEY, E. W.	"	M,	"	487
ASSOCIATED PRESS	"	F,	"	40
ATKINS, T. ASTLEY	"	G,	"	224
BACHE, J. S.	"	A.G.	"	24
BACHUS, HENRY CLINTON	"	A.G.	"	10
BAER, MORRIS B.	"	A,	"	25
BAIRD, EDW. K.	"	A.G.	"	17
BAKER, EDWIN H.	"	Q.	"	650
BAKEWELL, ALLEN C.	"	F,	"	213
BALDWIN, J. C.	"	J,	"	367
BALDWIN, W. L.	"	I,	"	314

BALLARD, SUMNER	Table	H,	Seat	286
BALLIN, OSCAR E.	"	A,	"	16
BANNARD, OTTO T.	"	L,	"	422
BARBOUR, ROBT.	"	N,	"	509
BARBOUR, WM.	"	N,	"	509
BARBOUR, WM. WARREN	"	N,	"	510
BARCUS, JAS.	"	A,	"	17
BARLOW, GEN. JOHN W., U. S. A.	"	P,	"	597
BARRETT, WM. G.	"	C,	"	96
BARTLETT, HON. EDW. T.	"	M,	"	457
BARTNETT, WALTER J.	"	A.G.	"	4
BASKERVILLE, THOS. H.	"	A,	"	36
BATCHELLER, GEO. CLINTON	"	Q,	"	658
BATT, C. P.	"	L,	"	428
BATT, C. STRAWDER	"	L,	"	429
BAWDEN, WM.	"	K,	"	372
BEEBE, WM. H. H.	"	D,	"	143
BEER, GEORGE L.	"	A,	"	12
BEERS, G. E.	"	Q,	"	629
BEGG, RHODERICK	"	A.G.	"	32
BELL, FRANK J.	"	A.G.	"	1
BENDHEIM, A. D.	"	A.G.	"	3
BENDHEIM, ALBERT	"	A.G.	"	3
BENEDICT, DR. C. S.	"	F,	"	201
BENEDICT, READ	"	A,	"	6
BEVIN, LEANDER A.	"	B,	"	47
BIJUR, NATHAN	"	Q,	"	635
BILL, EDW. W.	"	E,	"	168
BILLINGS, F.	"	A.G.	"	31
BINGHAM, LLOYD	"	A.G.	"	18
BIRCHALL, WM. H.	"	A.G.	"	22
BIRD, WM. H.	"	H,	"	266
BIRRELL, HON. HENRY	"	E,	"	169
BLACKMER, H. M.	"	O,	"	572
BLAIR, CHAS. H.	"	F,	"	211
BLAIR, C. H. JR.	"	E,	"	186
BLAIR, EZRA C.	"	F,	"	210
BLAIR, GEO. R.	"	L,	"	419
BLANCHARD, JAS. A. (HON.)	"	F,	"	215
BLANCHARD, MEDBERY	"	F,	"	214
BLISS, H. A.	"	L,	"	413
BLOCH, PHILIP	"	A.G.	"	18
BLOOD, S. S.	"	K,	"	371

BLUMENSTEIL, EDWIN	Table	R,	Seat	687
BOGARDUS, F. W.	"	I,	"	317
BOLL, A.	"	A.G.	"	18
BOLLER, ALFRED P.	"	A.G.	"	4
BONHEUR, LUCIEN L.	"	G,	"	240
BOOREAM, T. B.	"	A.G.	"	29
BOULDIN, WM.	"	J,	"	351
BOWERS, FRANK K.	"	A.G.	"	16
BOWNE, S. W.	"	F,	"	194
BRADLEY, WM. H.	"	Q,	"	644
BRAINERD, IRA H.	"	Q,	"	641
BRAUN, MARCUS	"	E,	"	175
BRAY, W.	"	A.G.	"	10
BREED, WM.	"	A.G.	"	21
BREINIG, GRANVILLE M.	"	A.G.	"	31
BRESLIN, J. H.	"	C,	"	85
BRINKERHOFF, W. R.	"	H,	"	271
BRITTON, CHAS. P.	"	A,	"	23
BROADWAY, ALEX. H.	"	R,	"	705
BROOKER, HON. CHAS. F.	"	A.G.	"	3
BROOKFIELD, FRANK	"	M,	"	480
BROOKS, FRANK M.	"	E,	"	162
BROUWER, GEO. H.	"	H,	"	264
BROUWER, WM. H.	"	H,	"	268
BROWN, HERBERT P.	"	A.G.	"	5
BROWN, PRATT A.	"	P,	"	616
BROWN, W. F.	"	B,	"	68
BRUCE, M. LINN	"	Pl.	"	8
BRUNNER, ARNOLD W.	"	J,	"	355
BRUSH, DR. EDW. F.	"	C,	"	77
BRUSH, E. V.	"	A.G.	"	15
BRUSIE, CHAS. F.	"	A.G.	"	22
BRYAN, WM.	"	I,	"	322
BRYAN, WM. W.	"	B,	"	65
BRYANT, MONROE B.	"	M,	"	494
BUCKLEY, WM. H.	"	H,	"	274
BULLARD, HAROLD C.	"	M,	"	477
BULLOWA, ARTHUR M.	"	H,	"	274
BULLOWA, F. E. M.	"	H,	"	275
BURR, J. M.	"	A.G.	"	31
BURT, GEORGE H.	"	N,	"	517
BUTLER, EDW. H.	"	K,	"	393
BYERS, M. G.	"	A.G.	"	6

BYRNE, GEO R.	Table	C,	Seat	104
BYRNES, JOSEPH C. L.	"	N,	"	513
BYRNES, TIMOTHY E.	"	A.G.	"	3
CALDWELL, ALEX.	"	E,	"	170
CAMPBELL, ALEX. D.	"	F,	"	212
CAMPBELL, COLIN	"	A.G.	"	30
CAMPBELL, EDWARD T.	"	I,	"	320
CANFIELD, A. L.	"	A,	"	14
CARL, A. F.	"	A.G.	"	3
CARMICHEL, ALEX., JR.	"	A.G.	"	34
CARMICHEL, C. B.	"	A.G.	"	34
CARPENTER, HERBERT S.	"	N,	"	507
CARPENTER, HON. FRANCIS M.	"	C,	"	83
CARPENTER, PHILIP	"	M,	"	478
CARR, WM.	"	A.G.	"	20
CARTER, DR. C. S.	"	A.G.	"	33
CARTEE, GEO. FRANCIS	"	E,	"	167
CHADBOURNE, WM.	"	I,	"	302
CHADWICK, LIEUT. F. L.	"	A.G.	"	36
CHAPMAN, HARRY E.	"	G,	"	225
CHAPPELL, A. H.	"	A.G.	"	25
CHASE, COL. A. C.	"	K,	"	383
CHASE, WM. B.	"	K,	"	384
CHESTER, COLBY M., JR.	"	N,	"	502
CHUBB, HENDON	"	M,	"	486
CHURCH, E. W.	"	K,	"	373
CHURCH, N. B.	"	M,	"	471
CLAPP, E. E.	"	R,	"	677
CLARK, CHAS. HENRY, JR.	"	A.G.	"	26
CLARK, EDW. S.	"	K,	"	374
CLARKE, HON. JOHN PROCTOR	"	F,	"	184
CLARKSON, COKER T.	"	E,	"	149
CLARKSON, JAMES S.	"	E,	"	151
CLIFT, E. H.	"	Q,	"	632
CLINCH, EDWARD S.	"	L,	"	441
CLOWRY, COL. R. C.	"	Q,	"	638
COCKS, WM. W.	"	J,	"	342
COFFIN, DANIEL M.	"	A.G.	"	27
COGSWELL, W. B.	"	A,	"	1
COHEN, HON. WM. N.	"	D,	"	115
COLBY, BAINBRIDGE	"	G,	"	233

COLEMAN, JOHN C.	Table	A.G.	Seat	18
COMLY, SAMUEL	"	A.G.	"	22
COMLY, W. S.	"	A.G.	"	22
COLTON, FRANK B.	"	R,	"	678
COMAN, HENRY B.	"	K,	"	379
COMMERCIAL	"	F,	"	39
CONGER, H. C.	"	E,	"	164
CONGDON, JOS. W.	"	L,	"	432
CONKLIN, EUGENE H.	"	E,	"	155
CONKLING, ALFRED R.	"	Q,	"	659
CONOVER, WILLIAM	"	R,	"	707
COOK, R. B. M.	"	A.G.	"	22
COOPER, MORRIS	"	J,	"	353
CORNELL, HON. ROBERT C.	"	N,	"	532
CORNING, FREDERICK G.	"	J,	"	350
CORVINE, WM. R.	"	E,	"	159
COSTIKYAN, M. N.	"	A.G.	"	24
COUGHLIN, JOS. P.	"	K,	"	380
COULT, JOS.	"	L,	"	430
CRAGIN, EDWARD F.	"	A.G.	"	5
CRAMM, CALVIN M.	"	A.G.	"	4
CRANE, EDWARD N.	"	A.G.	"	33
CRAWFORD, GILBERT HOLMES	"	B,	"	59
CROMBIE, WM. A.	"	A.G.	"	36
CROSS, GEO. D.	"	K,	"	400
CROWELL, J. H.	"	J,	"	364
CUMMINGS, J. HOWELL	"	E,	"	157
CURTIS, JULIEN W.	"	L,	"	423
CUSHING, H. A.	"	J,	"	346
CUTLER, OTIS H.	"	R,	"	706
DANFORTH, CHARLES E.	"	R,	"	696
DASKAM, W. D.	"	I,	"	311
DAVIES, CHAS. F.	"	I,	"	289
DAVIES, CHAS. F., 2D.	"	I,	"	293
DAVIS, A. D.	"	A.G.	"	36
DAVIS, HON. VERNON M.	"	P,	"	605
DAVIES, JULIEN T.	"	Q,	"	639
DAVISON, GEO. W.	"	C,	"	89
DAVISON, HENRY P.	"	F,	"	198
DAVISON, R. B.	"	H,	"	277
DAY, B. H.	"	A.G.	"	14

DAYTON, CHAS.	Table	Q,	Seat	662
DEBEVOIS, THOS. W.	"	A.G.	"	28
DEEVES, J. HENRY	"	Q,	"	646
DEEVES, RICHARD	"	Q,	"	647
DE MILT, HENRY R.	"	O,	"	561
DEMOREST, WM. CURTIS	"	E,	"	153
DENISON, COL. C. H.	"	D,	"	130
DENMAN, F. H.	"	C,	"	108
DERBY, JOHN N.	"	H,	"	270
DEUEL, HON. JOS. M.	"	D,	"	116
DEWING, LEONARD H.	"	A.G.	"	28
DEYO, WALTER C.	"	A.G.	"	11
DIFFENTHALER, CHAS. E.	"	O,	"	568
DIKE, OSCAR D.	"	A.G.	"	28
DILLER, GEO. K.	"	A.G.	"	29
DODD, A. T.	"	A.G.	"	27
DODD, LOUIS F.	"	A.G.	"	11
DODGE, GRENVILLE M.	"	Pl.	"	27
DONAHUE, PHILIP F.	"	A.G.	"	30
DONALDSON, HON. HARVEY J.	"	F,	"	202
DOREMUS, HON. HENRY M.	"	I,	"	208
DORFLINGER, LOUIS J.	"	A.G.	"	21
DORFLINGER, WM. F.	"	A.G.	"	21
DORSETT, R. CLARENCE	"	N,	"	515
DOUGLAS, ROBERT DUN	"	N,	"	538
DOUGLAS, HON. W. H.	"	A.G.	"	5
DOWNING, HON. A. S.	"	L,	"	426
DRAPER, C. A.	"	I,	"	321
DRAPER, S. N. F.	"	P,	"	607
DREYFUSS, L.	"	A.G.	"	38
DRISCOLL, E.	"	B,	"	38
DUFFY, JAS. J.	"	R,	"	680
DUNN, RALPH	"	A.G.	"	21
DUNNING, WM. D.	"	K,	"	385
DURYEA, EDW. H.	"	E,	"	147
DUTTON, JOHN A.	"	B,	"	53
DU VAL, H. C.	"	P,	"	619
EARLE, J. WALTER	"	E,	"	161
EASTMAN, GEO. W.	"	A,	"	7
EASTMENT, P. C.	"	J,	"	330
EASTON, CHAS. P.	"	C,	"	75

EDER, H. E.	Table	A,	Seat	28
EHLERS, COL. E. M. L.	"	K,	"	369
EHRMANN, ERNEST	"	G,	"	241
EINSTEIN, WM.	"	Q,	"	626
EISEMAN, SAMUEL	"	O,	"	559
EISIG, ARTHUR M.	"	A.G.	"	3
ELY, SUMNER A.	"	A.G.	"	19
EMERY, A. D.	"	Q,	"	627
EMERY, E. W.	"	Q,	"	665
EMERY, J. H.	"	Q,	"	628
ELDERLSIN, JAMES	"	A.G.	"	34
ELSBERG, HON. N. A.	"	G,	"	232
ERLANGER, HON. M. E.	"	G,	"	236
ESTABROOK, H. D.	"	Q,	"	637
EVANS, COL. DUDLEY	"	N,	"	498
EVANS, REAR ADMIRAL ROBLEY D.	"	F,	"	182
EVENING JOURNAL	"	F,	"	40
EVENING SUN	"	F,	"	40
EVENING TELEGRAM	"	F,	"	40
EVENING WORLD	"	F,	"	40
FALLOWS, EDW. H.	"	R,	"	709
FARLIN, WM. W.	"	R,	"	695
FARNSWORTH, FREDERICK	"	A.G.	"	25
FARRELLY, STEPHEN	"	K,	"	407
FARRIS, M.	"	L,	"	449
FATMAN, MORRIS	"	O,	"	555
FAWCETT, LEWIS L.	"	A.G.	"	30
FAY, HENRY T.	"	N,	"	512
FEARON, JAS. S.	"	O,	"	577
FELSINGER, WM.	"	G,	"	219
FESSENDEN, J. A.	"	I,	"	313
FESSENDEN, O. G.	"	I,	"	319
FESSENDEN, O. G., GUEST	"	A.G.	"	33
FINCH, EDW. R.	"	K,	"	387
FINE, PROF. JOHN B.	"	O,	"	570
FINLAY, JAS. M.	"	P,	"	612
FINDLEY, WM. L.	"	H,	"	258
FISK, HARVEY E.	"	Q,	"	653
FLAMMER, J. GEORGE	"	O,	"	553
FLANDERS, WALTER C.	"	K,	"	375
FLEMMING, VALENTINE	"	D,	"	142

FLOYD, HON. CHAS. M.	Table	P,	Seat	593
FOOTE, ALLEN R.	"	A.G.	"	38
FORBUSH, CLIFTON E.	"	A.G.	"	19
FORD, HON. E. R.	"	K,	"	405
FORSHEIM, A.	"	A.G.	"	31
FOWLER, CHAS.	"	A.G.	"	26
FOWLER, CARL H.	"	F,	"	200
FOX, JOSEPH	"	N,	"	529
FRANCIS, CHARLES S.	"	Q,	"	626
FRANKEL, J.	"	A.G.	"	13
FROST, B. Y.	"	J,	"	338
FROST, LE ROY	"	J,	"	339
FULLE, F. W.	"	C,	"	79
GABELMAN, OSCAR L.	"	A.G.	"	35
GAFFNEY, ST. JOHN	"	O,	"	564
GARDNER, G. A.	"	A,	"	13
GARY, E. H.	"	D,	"	126
GEDNEY, J. D.	"	J,	"	326
GIBBS, HERBERT H.	"	B,	"	64
GIFFORD, JAMES M.	"	M,	"	470
GILBERT, A.	"	J,	"	325
GILBERT, A. S.	"	M,	"	496
GILBERT, J. C.	"	J,	"	365
GILBERT, J. J.	"	A.G.	"	33
GILLIES, REV. ANDREW	"	Q,	"	651
GILMAN, HON. THEO. P.	"	A.G.	"	6
GLEASON, HENRY	"	D,	"	139
GLOBE	"	F,	"	40
GOLDING, J. F.	"	A.G.	"	38
GOLLAND, MORRIS	"	M,	"	455
GODDARD, HENRY W.	"	A.G.	"	20
GOODHART, P. J.	"	O,	"	557
GRAFF, C. L.	"	J,	"	356
GRAHAM, D. D.	"	H,	"	265
GRAHAM, JAS. G.	"	G,	"	251
GRANDIN, DR. EGBERT	"	J,	"	361
GRATIN, WM. J.	"	A.G.	"	32
GRAY, FRANK S.	"	M,	"	489
GRAY, HON. GEO. R.	"	P,	"	596
GREEN, GEO. E.	"	R,	"	699
GREENBAUM, HON. SAM'L	"	A.G.	"	12

GREENE, JOHN ARTHUR	Table	L,	Seat	424
GREENHUT, BENEDICT J.	"	A,	"	30
GREENHUT, JOSEPH B.	"	A,	"	29
GREENLEES, PERCY	"	M,	"	490
GREF, ANTHONY	"	K,	"	398
GRIFFENHAGEN, M. S.	"	I,	"	303
GRIFFENHAGEN, JACOB B.	"	I,	"	308
GRISWOLD, DR. HENRY	"	J,	"	362
GROSS, ALBERT	"	N,	"	428
GRUBER, ABRAHAM	"	O,	"	552
GUGGENHEIM, BENJAMIN	"	N,	"	531
GUGGENHEIM, SOL.	"	A.G.	"	18
HAGAR, A. F.	"	E,	"	178
HALDENSTEIN, J.	"	A.G.	"	13
HALLEY, C. V.	"	A.G.	"	13
HALLE, J. S.	"	A.G.	"	24
HALPIN, WM.	"	D,	"	116
HALSTEAD, JACOB	"	C,	"	86
HALL, ERNEST	"	G,	"	242
HAMILTON, R. M.	"	A.G.	"	8
HAMMOND, JOHN HENRY	"	A.G.	"	16
HARDING, H. C.	"	A.G.	"	28
HARDWICK, C. C.	"	A.G.	"	31
HARMER, HUGH M.	"	C,	"	94
HARRISON, LYNDE	"	A.G.	"	16
HARRIS, E. W.	"	L,	"	439
HARLAN, WM. M.	"	I,	"	290
HARWOOD, J. T.	"	R,	"	693
HATCH, EDW. B.	"	N,	"	516
HATCH, HON. EDW. W.	"	K,	"	394
HAVEN, HOWARD A.	"	A.G.	"	15
HAVILAND, JOS. B.	"	B,	"	55
HAVILAND, MERRITT, E.	"	B,	"	54
HAWES, JAMES W.	"	N,	"	503
HAWKES, McDOUGALL	"	O,	"	543
HAYES, JAS. GARFIELD	"	C,	"	101
HAYES, JAS. L.	"	L,	"	436
HAYES, JAS. P.	"	C,	"	100
HAYES, SCOTT R.	"	A.G.	"	14
HAZEN, DR. HENRY	"	J,	"	360
HEALY, WARREN M.	"	L,	"	421

HEDGES, JOB E.	Table	H,	Seat	281
HEGEMAN, JOHN R.	"	A.G.	"	17
HELMUTH, DR. WM. TOD	"	M,	"	465
HEMPHILL, A. J.	"	A.G.	"	25
HENDEE, ABNER	"	A.G.	"	9
HENDERSON, FRANK	"	G,	"	249
HERMANN, M. C.	"	R,	"	669
HERZOG, PAUL M.	"	A,	"	9
HERZOG, MAX	"	O,	"	556
HEWLETT, GEO. A.	"	M,	"	484
HEYER, A. LESTER	"	A.G.	"	26
HIGBIE, R. W.	"	Q,	"	642
HIGLEY, WARREN	"	M,	"	481
HILLMAN, WM.	"	A,	"	22
HILTON, J. RALPH	"	A.G.	"	20
HINE, GEO. M.	"	H,	"	284
HINES, HENRY C.	"	A.G.	"	35
HIRSCH, MORRIS J.	"	P,	"	604
HIRSCHBERG, M. H.	"	M,	"	458
HIRT, C. J.	"	A.G.	"	5
HITCHCOCK, FRANK H.	"	E,	"	187
HITCHCOCK, J. F.	"	G,	"	228
HOCHSTADTER, HARRY G.	"	A.G.	"	12
HOFFHEINZ, DR. R. H.	"	P,	"	584
HOGAN, CHAS. M.	"	A,	"	32
HOLLANDER, JOSEPH L.	"	A.G.	"	6
HOLLOMAN, RICHARD	"	A.G.	"	6
HOLMES, EDWIN T.	"	O,	"	566
HOLT, HON. GEO. C.	"	O,	"	544
HOLTER, EDWIN O.	"	R,	"	675
HORD, WM. B.	"	A.G.	"	21
HORNER, R. J.	"	A.G.	"	6
HOUGH, CHAS. M.	"	A,	"	27
HOWARD, GEN. CHAS. H.	"	A.G.	"	36
HOWARD, HARRY	"	A.G.	"	36
HOWARD, ORA	"	A.G.	"	2
HOWE, WILLARD DUNCAN	"	A.G.	"	2
HOWELL, JAS. E.	"	A.G.	"	10
HOYT, FRANK C.	"	A.G.	"	7
HUBBARD, J. C.	"	A.G.	"	28
HUBBARD, JOHN	"	O,	"	578
HUBBARD, RALPH K.	"	A.G.	"	8
HUBBARD, THOS. H.	"	O,	"	579

MEMBERS AND THEIR GUESTS

61

HUBBELL, CHAS. B.	Table	L,	Seat	438
HUBER, J.	"	P,	"	613
HUGHES, CHAS. E.	"	A.G.	"	15
HUGHSON, REV. WALTER	"	B,	"	45
HUMPHREY, A. B.	"	E,	"	177
HUNDLEY, OSCAR R.	"	J,	"	352
HUNTINGTON, S. V. V.	"	Q,	"	660
HUNTER, RICHARD W.	"	C,	"	78
HUNTER, ROBERT H.	"	H,	"	288
HUNGERFORD, H. H.	"	Q,	"	666
HUNTOON, FRANK T.	"	N,	"	514
HURD, C. R.	"	J,	"	344
HACKER, JOSEPH C.	"	L,	"	442
HASKELL, HENRY C.	"	Q,	"	667
HELLER, DAVID	"	R,	"	686
HASTINGS, G.	"	R,	"	239
HAVEMEYER, WM. F.	"	B,	"	58
HIRSCHBERG, HENRY	"	M,	"	459
HIRSCHBERG, STUART	"	M,	"	460
HODSON, J. MURLIN	"	O,	"	580
ISELIN, JOHN H.	"	H,	"	272
JACKSON, WM. H.	"	G,	"	218
JARVIS, JOHN S.	"	M,	"	476
JERMYN, N. M.	"	H,	"	273
JENKINSON, R. C.	"	P,	"	595
JOHNSTON, J. ROBERT	"	Q,	"	656
JOHNSTON, RUSSELL C.	"	M,	"	474
JONES, EDWIN A.	"	P,	"	617
JOSEFFY, RAFAEL	"	O,	"	570
JUDD, GEORGE M.	"	R,	"	708
JUDD, W. H.	"	I,	"	318
KAMMERER, ROBERT C.	"	I,	"	292
KASSING, EDWIN S.	"	J,	"	334
KATHAN, REID A.	"	O,	"	560
KAVANAUGH, FRED'K W.	"	R,	"	711
KEENER, WM. H.	"	G,	"	243
KELLY, RICHARD B.	"	T,	"	591
KELSEY, OTTO	"	G,	"	252
KENEALEY, M.	"	I,	"	315

KENYON, A. D.	Table	B,	Seat	60
KENYON, ROBERT N.	"	B,	"	50
KENYON, WM. H.	"	B,	"	61
KETCHUM, COL. A. P.	"	E,	"	146
KETCHUM, EVERETT P.	"	B,	"	42
KIRBY, T. E.	"	D,	"	131
KITTREDGE, REV. ABBOTT E.	"	B,	"	46
KNIGHT, DR. GEORGE H.	"	B,	"	62
KNOX, COL. E. M.	"	D,	"	122
KOCH, FRANK	"	L,	"	417
KOHLER, EMIL	"	O,	"	569
KRIDEL, A. M.	"	A,	"	34
KRIDEL, SAM'L	"	A,	"	33
KUDLICH, H. C.	"	P,	"	614
KUGELMAN, J. G.	"	D,	"	129
LAMBERT, C.	"	O,	"	562
LANE, CHAS. M.	"	C,	"	106
LATTA, M. C.	"	E,	"	145
LATTING, WALTER S.	"	A,	"	3
LAUER, EDGAR J.	"	A.G.	"	15
LALMIERI, HON. JOHN	"	A.G.	"	18
LAUGHLIN, EX-SENATOR JOHN	"	K,	"	395
LAUGHLIN, FRANK C.	"	K,	"	396
LAUTERBACH, HON. EDW.	"	G,	"	234
LAWSON, LEONIDAS M., JR.	"	F,	"	208
LAWRENCE, RICHARD W.	"	A.G.	"	16
LEAYCRAFT, E. C.	"	F,	"	199
LEAYCRAFT, J. EDGAR	"	F,	"	203
LEARY, WM.	"	H,	"	253
LEE, JOHN B.	"	O,	"	576
LEE, SAMUEL	"	M,	"	485
LEHMAIER, JAS. S.	"	E,	"	188
LEHMAN, ARTHUR	"	O,	"	558
LEHMAN, HERBERT	"	O,	"	567
LEIPZIGER, PROF. H. M.	"	D,	"	133
LEMAN, J. HOWARD	"	A.G.	"	7
LESSLER, MONTAGUE	"	A.G.	"	14
LEVENTRITT, HON. DAVID	"	P,	"	603
LEVENSON, JOSEPH	"	K,	"	386
LEVY, LEO	"	G,	"	237
LEVY, ABE M.	"	A.G.	"	30

LEVY, HASKELL	Table	A.G.	Seat	30
LEVY, MITCHELL A. C.	"	A.G.	"	37
LEWIS, ALPHONSE	"	P,	"	594
LEWIS, EDSON	"	A.G.	"	10
LEWI, ISIDOR	"	H,	"	276
LEWIS, LISTON L.	"	A.G.	"	2
LEWIS, R. V.	"	E,	"	163
LIBBEY, G. B.	"	A.G.	"	14
LIBBEY, O. B.	"	L,	"	440
LIEBERT, CHAS. H.	"	I,	"	291
LINK, DAVID C.	"	E,	"	165
LINDLEY, D. A.	"	G,	"	246
LITTLE, GEORGE W.	"	B,	"	70
LITTLE, JOHN	"	B,	"	71
LOCKMAN, FRED'K J.	"	M,	"	464
LOCKMAN, JOHN T.	"	M,	"	467
LOCKMAN, JOHN Q.	"	M,	"	463
LORSCH, ARTHUR	"	A,	"	26
LOVELAND, FRANK C.	"	A.G.	"	26
LOVETT, CHAS. H.	"	C,	"	102
LOVES, DR. HY. C.	"	B,	"	66
LOWENBEIN, DAVID	"	A.G.	"	6
LOW, HON. SETH	"	D,	"	144
LUCE, H. J.	"	R,	"	691
LYNCH, J. H.	"	Q,	"	648
LYON, WHITNEY	"	R,	"	697
LYTE, DR. E. ORAM	"	L,	"	427
MAAS, C. O.	"	K,	"	376
MACDONALD, C. H.	"	C,	"	73
MACMULLEN, REV. DR. WALLACE	"	F,	"	193
MACROSSIE, REV. ALLAN	"	C,	"	80
MALCOLM, E. E.	"	Q,	"	649
MANN, COL. W. D.	"	D,	"	117
MANNING, E. A.	"	B,	"	72
MANNING, W. T.	"	A.G.	"	37
MARCH, JAS. E.	"	A.G.	"	7
MARCUS, SAMUEL	"	K,	"	390
MARGARUM, THEODORE F.	"	A.G.	"	32
MARKS, MARCUS M.	"	J,	"	337
MARSHALL, I. D.	"	J,	"	328
MARSHALL, LOUIS, GUEST	"	A.G.	"	14

MARSHALL, LOUIS	Table	A.G.	Seat	14
MARSH, JOS. A.	"	K,	"	409
MARSH, NORMAN J.	"	C,	"	91
MARSTON, EDGAR L.	"	O,	"	542
MARTINEZ, A.	"	L,	"	437
MARTIN, COL. A. D.	"	A.G.	"	1
MASON, HON. A. T.	"	G,	"	231
MASON, WALTER	"	G,	"	248
MASON, PERLEY H., M. D.	"	A.G.	"	19
MASTERTON, R. S.	"	A.G.	"	30
MASTICK, SEABURY C.	"	A.G.	"	19
MATTHEWS, ARMITAGE	"	M,	"	475
MAXWELL, ROBERT	"	A.G.	"	8
MAYER, JULIUS M.	"	M,	"	454
MAYER, LOUIS	"	O,	"	554
MAYHOFF, B.	"	A.G.	"	37
MAZE, MONTGOMERY	"	A.G.	"	1
McALEENAN, JOSEPH	"	A.G.	"	20
McCABE, AMBROSE F.	"	A.G.	"	20
McCALL, JOHN A.	"	D,	"	125
McCALL, HON. E. E.	"	P,	"	588
McCARTER, THOMAS	"	A.G.	"	8
McCLENAHAN, JAS.	"	H,	"	282
McCLURE, T. C.	"	A.G.	"	5
McCOOK, ANSON G.	"	F,	"	181
McCOOK, JOHN J.	"	N,	"	497
McCOOK, PHILIP J.	"	F,	"	183
McCOWN, WM. T.	"	A,	"	8
McCoy, EDW. E.	"	R,	"	674
McCULLAGH, JOHN	"	A.G.	"	19
McDAVITT, JOHN J.	"	R,	"	703
McELROY, W. H.	"	D,	"	135
McEVILLY, JAS. J.	"	A.G.	"	32
McGARRAH, GATES W.	"	F,	"	196
McINNERNEY, T. H.	"	A,	"	31
McKEE, JOHN H.	"	L,	"	418
McKENNA, JOHN T.	"	M,	"	482
McKINNEY, ANDREW	"	A.G.	"	15
McLAUGHLIN, CHAS. I.	"	F,	"	189
McLEAN, DONALD	"	O,	"	548
McLEAN, JAMES	"	K,	"	403
McLELLAN, CHAS. W.	"	A.G.	"	32
McLELLAN, MALCOLM NYE	"	A.G.	"	32

McMILLAN, SAM'L	Table	H,	Seat	259
McMURTRY, J. E.	"	A.G.	"	29
McNEIR, BURROWS	"	O,	"	574
McNEIR, GEO.	"	O,	"	575
McWHIRTER, HUGH I.	"	K,	"	402
MEAD, ROBERT G.	"	A.G.	"	28
MEAD, S. CHRISTY	"	E,	"	160
MEINHAND, MORTON	"	I,	"	323
MELLEN, CHAS. S.	"	A.G.	"	3
MELVILLE, HENRY	"	A.G.	"	13
MERRALL, ALBERT E.	"	R,	"	688
MERRALL, FRANK A.	"	R,	"	692
MERRALL, WALTER H.	"	R,	"	689
MERRILL, BRADFORD	"	O,	"	582
MERRIAM, CHAS. E.	"	A.G.	"	9
MERRIAM, WALTER B.	"	Q,	"	668
MERRITT, W. JENKS	"	G,	"	222
METZ, HERMAN A.	"	K,	"	382
MERWIN, BERKLEY R.	"	A.G.	"	12
MEYER, EUGENE, JR.	"	A,	"	24
MILLBOURNE, SAMUEL L.	"	B,	"	40
MIDDLEBROOK, FRED'K J.....	"	A,	"	35
MILLER, CHAS. M.	"	H,	"	264
MILLER, E. M. F.	"	P,	"	589
MILLER, HUGH GORDON	"	A.G.	"	37
MILLER, WARNER	"	E,	"	174
MILLS, GEN. A. L., U. S. A.	"	F,	"	185
MILNE, WM. J.	"	L,	"	434
MINTON, FRANCES L.	"	N,	"	537
MITCHELL, WILLARD A.	"	M,	"	468
MONTAGUE, P. J.	"	A.G.	"	13
MONTAGUE, W. P.	"	L,	"	416
MOORE, CHAS. A., JR.	"	N,	"	501
MOORE, H. V. D.	"	A,	"	4
MOORE, R. R.	"	L,	"	420
MOREY, L. A.	"	A.G.	"	10
MORGAN, K. E.	"	A.G.	"	33
MORGAN, REV. DR. WM. H.	"	L,	"	435
MORGENTHAU, HENRY	"	J,	"	341
MORGENTHAU, MAXIMILIAN	"	J,	"	340
MORRIS, FRED'K P.	"	K,	"	410
MORRIS, NEWBOLD	"	A.G.	"	9
MORRIS, ROBERT C.	"	N,	"	511

MORSE, GEO. R.	Table	A,	Seat	2
MORSE, HORACE J.	"	A.G.	"	19
MOSES, M. H.	"	D,	"	128
MOSKOWITZ, LOUIS	"	I,	"	310
MOSS, FRANK	"	K,	"	389
MUNSELL, EUGENE	"	A,	"	15
MUNSEY, FRANK A.	"	O,	"	541
MURPHY, HARRY E.	"	H,	"	262
MURPHY, WM. D.	"	G,	"	247
MURRAY, DR. ROBERT A.	"	J,	"	363
MYZATT, HENRY S.	"	A.G.	"	31
NATHAN, ROBERT	"	N,	"	526
NATHAN, HAROLD	"	A.G.	"	19
NATHAN, MAX	"	Q,	"	550
NAUMBURG, AARON	"	E,	"	156
NAUMBURG, MAX	"	P,	"	592
NEGRETE, HON. ANGEL LOPEZ	"	N,	"	498
NELSON, E. Y.	"	A.G.	"	10
NEUMAN, EUGENE	"	A.G.	"	23
NEWBURGER, HON. J. E.	"	D,	"	132
NEW YORK AMERICAN	"	F,	"	39
NEW YORK HERALD	"	F,	"	39
NEW YORK TIMES	"	F,	"	39
NEW YORK TRIBUNE	"	F,	"	39
NEW YORK WORLD	"	F,	"	39
NICHOLSON, JOHN	"	G,	"	250
NICHOLSON, JOHN E.	"	A.G.	"	27
NIGHTINGALE, H. R.	"	H,	"	278
NILES, T. E.	"	J,	"	331
NISBET, J. DOUGLAS	"	I,	"	294
NIX, GEO. W.	"	A.G.	"	23
NUSSBAUM, MYER	"	K,	"	377
ODELL, HAMILTON	"	M,	"	456
OCHS, A. S.	"	D,	"	136
O'DONOHUE, JOSEPH	"	I,	"	359
O'GORMAN, J. A.	"	F,	"	216
OLCOTT, J. VAN VECHTEN	"	A.G.	"	5
OLDS, E. A.	"	J,	"	366
OLER, WESLEY M.	"	D,	"	113

OLIVER, CHAS. K.	Table	A.G.	Seat	16
OLIVER, W. H.	"	A.G.	"	27
OLMSTED, WM. H.	"	P,	"	615
OMMEN, ALFRED E.	"	K,	"	388
OPPENHEIMER, BENJAMIN	"	A.G.	"	4
OPPENHEIM, SOL.	"	A.G.	"	3
OTTINGER, ALBERT	"	N,	"	523
OTTINGER, NATHAN	"	N,	"	522
OWENS, W. W.	"	A.G.	"	27
PADDOCK, EUGENE H.	"	G,	"	223
PAGE, HON. ALFRED R.	"	L,	"	444
PALLAS, HON. JOHN	"	A.G.	"	37
PALMER, A. D.	"	A.G.	"	4
PARSONS, HERBERT	"	O,	"	546
PARSONS, HOSMER B.	"	N,	"	499
PARTRIDGE, FRANK H.	"	G,	"	244
PATRICK, CHAS. H.	"	N,	"	518
PATTERSON, DANIEL W.	"	A.G.	"	20
PATTERSON, HARVEY ANDREW	"	A,	"	18
PATTERSON, W. J.	"	A.G.	"	7
PEABODY, STEPHEN	"	N,	"	527
PEARCE, J. H.	"	A.G.	"	22
PECK, HON. F. W.	"	D,	"	138
PERHAM, HON. F. E.	"	G,	"	230
PERKINS, F. W.	"	A.G.	"	29
PERKINS, GEORGE W.	"	D,	"	124
PERKINS, W. H.	"	H,	"	263
PETERSON, DR. FRED'K	"	A.G.	"	17
PETRIE, S. W.	"	A.G.	"	33
PHEIL, JOHN G.	"	P,	"	599
PIERCY, H. C.	"	M,	"	483
PIERSON, DANIEL, JR.	"	A.G.	"	35
PIERSON, EDWARD S.	"	A.G.	"	35
PITT, A. S.	"	I,	"	316
PITT, M. R.	"	I,	"	312
PLATZEK, M. WARLEY	"	L,	"	453
PLIMPTON, GEO. A.	"	A.G.	"	13
PLOUT, JOSEPH	"	A.G.	"	13
POLLOCK, WALTER W.	"	A.G.	"	30
PORTER, EUGENE H., M. D.	"	B,	"	56
PORTER, WM. H.	"	F,	"	197

POTTER, WM. F.	Table	K,	Seat	368
PRESS	"	F,	"	39
PRETZFELD, HOWARD F.	"	N,	"	524
PRICE, A. B.	"	R,	"	682
PRICE, W. W.	"	A.G.	"	16
PRINCE, HENRY A.	"	K,	"	404
QUACKENBUSH, JAS. L.	"	A.G.	"	20
RAEDER, WM. C.	"	R,	"	694
RALLE, T. C.	"	A.G.	"	16
RAND, WM. H., JR.	"	A.G.	"	1
REED, FRANK ADAMS	"	A.G.	"	2
REID, T. CHAMBERS	"	Q,	"	664
REID, WHITELAW	"	P,	"	6
REITZ, DR. R. B.	"	P,	"	623
RENAN, THOMAS J.	"	A.G.	"	23
RHEIN, M. L.	"	P,	"	583
RHOADES, J. HARSEN	"	F,	"	192
RHODES, BRADFORD	"	C,	"	81
RICH, ADELBERT P.	"	B,	"	51
RICKERT, E. J.	"	A.G.	"	21
RIDGELAY, WM. BARRETT	"	D,	"	110
RIGBY, GEO N.	"	C,	"	87
RINEHART, J. B. G.	"	I,	"	300
RINEHART, MILTON	"	I,	"	301
RINKE, EMIL	"	O,	"	571
ROBINSON, DOUGLAS	"	F,	"	204
ROBINSON, GEO. H.	"	Q,	"	654
ROCHE, EDWARD G.	"	I,	"	304
ROCQUET, JAMES C.	"	E,	"	154
ROE, GILBERT E.	"	J,	"	349
ROGERS, ALLEN M.	"	B,	"	41
ROGERS, GEO. W.	"	A.G.	"	17
ROGERS, HON. HOWARD J.	"	L,	"	425
ROGERS, J. H.	"	J,	"	348
ROGERS, L. HARDING, JR.	"	B,	"	43
ROGERS, OSCAR W.	"	E,	"	150
ROGERS, WALTER F.	"	B,	"	48
ROOSEVELT, FRED'K	"	P,	"	618
ROOT, ARTHUR L.	"	A.G.	"	25

ROOT, ELIHU	Table	P,	Seat	12
ROSENBERG, M. T.	"	J,	"	354
ROSENBLUM, JACOB C.	"	I,	"	309
ROSENSTOCK, E. H.	"	D,	"	127
RUGGLES, CHAS. A.	"	A.G.	"	11
RUMNEY, S.	"	N,	"	519
RUNKEL, LOUIS	"	R,	"	681
RUNSHEIM, JOS.	"	M,	"	495
RUSSELL, CHAS. HAZEN	"	A.G.	"	15
RUSSELL, JOS. E.	"	P,	"	609
RYER, J. BRIGGS	"	A.G.	"	26
SACHS, SAMUEL	"	R,	"	702
SACHS, DR. B.	"	A.G.	"	38
SACHS, PAUL J.	"	R,	"	701
SACHS, HARRY	"	R,	"	700
SAMMIS, MR. (STENOGRAPHER)	"	A.G.	"	1
SATTERLEE, DR. F. LE ROY	"	H,	"	261
SAWYER, WM. D.	"	C,	"	92
SCHAFER, SAMUEL M.	"	D,	"	120
SCHMITZ, FRANK C.	"	A.G.	"	11
SCHOONMAKER, S. V.	"	Q,	"	657
SCHWARGENBACK, ROBERT	"	O,	"	563
SCOTT, E. W., JR.	"	P,	"	591
SEABURY, GEO. J.	"	B,	"	67
SEEBERGER, LOUIS	"	I,	"	324
SHAYNE, C. C.	"	M,	"	491
SHEFFIELD, JAS. R.	"	O,	"	547
SHELDON, GEO. P.	"	H,	"	287
SHERMAN, GEO. F.	"	J,	"	327
SHERMAN, ROGER M.	"	C,	"	75
SHERMAN, WM. H., M. D.	"	B,	"	74
SMITH, GEO. L.	"	I,	"	297
SMITH, JESSE M.	"	B,	"	49
SMITH, P. J.	"	M,	"	461
SMITH, R. A. C.	"	O,	"	565
SPEERS, J. M.	"	Q,	"	663
SPRECKELS, C. A.	"	M,	"	488
SPRUHAM, H. J.	"	J,	"	358
STERN, BENJAMIN	"	D,	"	119
STERN, LOUIS	"	P,	"	15
STEWART, JOHN	"	K,	"	408

STILES, MARK D.	Table	C,	Seat	108
STINE, MARCUS	"	O,	"	551
STRAUSS, N. F.	"	P,	"	624
STRAUSS, SAM	"	G,	"	229
STURGIS, THOS.	"	H,	"	256
STURGIS, THOS., JR.	"	H,	"	257
SUMNER, EDW. A.	"	E,	"	176
SUTRO, RICHARD	"	P,	"	622
SWAN, WM. L.	"	P,	"	621
SACKETT, COL. HENRY W.	"	A.G.	"	34
SALOMON, WM.	"	F,	"	207
SALTER, J. B.	"	A,	"	19
SANDS, B. AYMAR	"	F,	"	190
SARGENT, GEO. HENRY	"	A.G.	"	5
SAXE, MARTIN	"	A.G.	"	9
SCOTT, WALLACE	"	P,	"	585
SCHICKEL, WM.	"	D,	"	123
SCHEUERMAN, HENRY L.	"	A,	"	11
SCOTT, E. W.	"	P,	"	587
SCHIFFER, ALFRED	"	P,	"	601
SCHIFF, JACOB H.	"	D,	"	141
SEARLE, F. E.	"	A.G.	"	15
SEARLES, A. R.	"	A.G.	"	8
SECKENDORF, M. G.	"	D,	"	137
SEE, MILTON	"	M,	"	492
SELIGMAN, EUGENE	"	N,	"	525
SELIGMAN, ISAAC N.	"	E,	"	173
SELIGMAN, DE WITT J.	"	N,	"	534
SELIGMAN, HENRY	"	N,	"	533
SELIGMAN, JEFFERSON	"	N,	"	536
SELIGMAN, JAMES	"	N,	"	535
SEMEL, JACOB	"	A.G.	"	22
SEYMOUR, JULIUS H.	"	A.G.	"	15
SHANLEY, THOS. J.	"	A.G.	"	34
SHERIN, C. E.	"	A.G.	"	21
SHILLABER, W. R.	"	H,	"	267
SHOLL, E. P.	"	A.G.	"	17
SHONGOOD, CHAS.	"	A.G.	"	22
SHORT, GEORGE W.	"	L,	"	443
SHRYOCK, GEN. THOS. J.	"	P,	"	586
SIDENBERG, A. H.	"	A.G.	"	24
SIDENBERG, GEO. M.	"	A.G.	"	24
SIDENBERG, HENRY	"	A.G.	"	24

SILZ, AUGUST	Table	A.G.	Seat	34
SIMMONS, A. T.	"	P,	"	608
SIMPSON, JOHN W.	"	I,	"	306
SLATER, SAMUEL S.	"	Q,	"	652
SLEICHER, WM.	"	A.G.	"	9
SLEICHER, JOHN A.	"	D,	"	114
SLOANE, JAMES, JR.	"	B,	"	37
SMITH, CHAS. E. W.	"	A.G.	"	4
SMITH, GEO. J.	"	R,	"	690
SMITH, HENRY	"	P,	"	610
SMITH, JAMES A.	"	M,	"	493
SMITH, W. WICKHAM	"	L,	"	412
SPAETH, EDWARD	"	L,	"	431
SPEERS, J. M.	"	Q,	"	663
SPOTTS, RALPH L.	"	A,	"	10
SPRATT, CHAS. E.	"	A.G.	"	1
SPROUL, GORMLY J.	"	J,	"	341
SPROUL, THOMAS	"	J,	"	340
SPRUHMAN, H. J., GUEST	"	J,	"	357
STAATS-ZEITUNG	"	F,	"	39
STANWOOD, JAS. B.	"	B,	"	63
STEIN, LUDWIG	"	A.G.	"	12
STERN, ABRAM	"	P,	"	606
STERN, LEOPOLD	"	L,	"	411
STERN, L. H.	"	L,	"	414
STERN, M. A.	"	D,	"	121
STERN, SIGMUND	"	L,	"	451
STERNBERGER, DR. EDWIN	"	A.G.	"	37
STEWART, LISPENARD	"	N,	"	467
STEWART, JOHN A.	"	R,	"	704
STEWART, HON. JOHN K.	"	O,	"	549
STING, WM. F.	"	E,	"	158
STODDARD, HENRY L.	"	O,	"	540
STOKES, W. H.	"	L,	"	415
STONE, FRANK I.	"	A.G.	"	35
STORM, JULES P.	"	J,	"	332
STOVER, M. L.	"	A.G.	"	8
STOVER, M. L., GUEST	"	A.G.	"	8
STRANAHAN, HON. N. N.	"	D,	"	118
STRASBOURGER, HON. SAM'L	"	L,	"	446
STRATTON, F. A.	"	C,	"	104
STYLES, SAMUEL D.	"	F,	"	191
SULZBERGER, F.	"	L,	"	452

SUN	Table	F,	Seat	39
SUTHERLAND, LESLIE	"	C,	"	103
SWEENEY, GEO. W.	"	A.G.	"	21
SWORDS, HY. L.	"	A.G.	"	7
SWORDS, ALLEN B.	"	A.G.	"	7
TAFT, HY. W.	"	D,	"	109
TAG, ALBERT	"	R,	"	685
TANNAHILL, EDW. D.	"	J,	"	345
TALCOTT, JAS.	"	N,	"	504
TAPPAN, LIEUT.-COM. BENJAMIN	"	A.G.	"	36
TASKER, FRED E.	"	R,	"	679
TAYLOR, DR. JAMES W.	"	A.G.	"	25
TAYLOR, GEO. V.	"	A.G.	"	2
TAYLOR, H. A.	"	A.G.	"	24
TAYLOR, R. E.	"	A.G.	"	7
TEN EYCK, JOHN C.	"	C,	"	105
TERRY, CHAS. T.	"	M,	"	472
THACHER, ARCHIBALD	"	Q,	"	640
THOMAS, AARON S.	"	H,	"	279
THOMPSON, CHAS. C.	"	R,	"	672
THOMPSON, CHAS. D.	"	A.G.	"	13
THOMPSON, J. F.	"	R,	"	671
THOMPSON, ROBERT W., JR.	"	A.G.	"	11
THORNE, SAM'L, JR.	"	A.G.	"	2
THURBER, F. B.	"	M,	"	479
TILFORD, FRANK	"	F,	"	205
TIM, LOUIS	"	A.G.	"	29
TIPPLE, REV. DR. E. S.	"	F,	"	195
TITUS, E. H.	"	Q,	"	661
TITUS, JAS. L.	"	A.G.	"	23
TITUS, WALTER L.	"	A.G.	"	23
TOPAKYAN, H. H.	"	N,	"	520
TOUSEY, SINCLAIR	"	I,	"	296
TOWNSEND, DAVID C.	"	A.G.	"	25
TREAT, CHAS. H.	"	A.G.	"	4
TREMAIN, C.	"	A.G.	"	9
TREMAIN, H. E.	"	E,	"	179
TULLY, WM. J.	"	K,	"	399
TURNBULL, GEO. R.	"	L,	"	450
TURNER, T. M.	"	A.G.	"	16
TYLER, VAN WILLARD	"	A.G.	"	35
TYREE, FRANK H.	"	E,	"	180

MEMBERS AND THEIR GUESTS

73

UHLMANN, FRED'K	Table	R,	Seat	83
UHLMANN, SIMON	"	R,	"	684
ULLMAN, JOS.	"	A.G.	"	12
UNTERMYER, ALVIN	"	A.G.	"	27
UTTER, HENRY WARD	"	C,	"	99
VANDERHOEF, HARMAN BLAUVELT	"	E,	"	172
VAN NORDEN, WARNER	"	N,	"	505
VAN NORDEN, WARNER M.	"	N,	"	506
VAN PELT, WM. H.	"	B,	"	39
VAN RIPER, JULIUS F.	"	G,	"	239
VALENTINE, JAMES	"	A.G.	"	33
VANAMEE, WM.	"	N,	"	521
VANDERLIP, HON. FRANK A.	"	D,	"	111
VELLEMAN, JOSHUA	"	L,	"	447
VERNON, F. JOSEPH	"	A.G.	"	8
VIETOR, GEO. E.	"	P,	"	602
VISKNISKKI, G. T.	"	J,	"	329
VROOMAN, JOHN W.	"	P,	"	620
WAGNER, HERBERT A.	"	J,	"	347
WAINWRIGHT, HON. J. MAYHEW	"	C,	"	98
WAKEMAN, W. F.	"	G,	"	226
WALDMAN, LOUIS I.	"	K,	"	381
WALLACE, ALLAN B.	"	A.G.	"	35
WALLACH, ISAAC	"	N,	"	530
WANDLING, J. L.	"	B,	"	44
WARBURG, F. M.	"	Q,	"	643
WARBURG, PAUL M.	"	D,	"	140
WARDMAN, ERVIN	"	H,	"	254
WEAVER, C. M.	"	J,	"	333
WEBB, JAMES E.	"	H,	"	280
WEEKS, HY. C.	"	C,	"	107
WEEKES, JOHN A.	"	M,	"	473
WEIDMAN, JACOB	"	L,	"	433
WEIL, DAVID L.	"	L,	"	445
WEINMAN, G. A.	"	Q,	"	631
WENTWORTH, T. F.	"	H,	"	260
WERNER, HAROLD	"	A.G.	"	23
WERNER, LOUIS	"	Q,	"	634
WESTERFIELD, W. ROGERS	"	P,	"	598

WEST, JOHN C.	Table	A,	Seat	5
WEST, WM. T.	"	Q,	"	645
WETMORE, EDMUND	"	D,	"	144
WHITEHEAD, G. W.	"	J,	"	343
WHITMAN, CHAS. S.	"	O,	"	545
WHITE, RICHARD S.	"	H,	"	255
WHITEHEAD, H. H.	"	B,	"	69
WHITNEY, HON. GEO. H.	"	K,	"	710
WHITSON, G. S.	"	A.G.	"	7
WILBUR, M. T.	"	Q,	"	633
WICKERSHAM, GEO. W.	"	K,	"	392
WICKERSHAM, G. W., GUEST	"	K,	"	391
WICKER, C. M.	"	A.G.	"	23
WICKER, C. M., GUEST	"	A.G.	"	23
WILLETTS, HOWARD	"	C,	"	97
WILCOX, FRANKLIN A.	"	A.G.	"	19
WILEY, LOUIS	"	O,	"	581
WILLCOX, WM. R.	"	B,	"	57
WILLIAMS, B. N.	"	G,	"	217
WILLIAMS, E. S.	"	A,	"	20
WILLIAMS, ELISHA	"	A,	"	21
WILLIAMS, E. S.	"	A,	"	20
WILLIAMS, HERBERT F.	"	G,	"	220
WILLIAMS, JAS. L.	"	H,	"	283
WILLIAMS, WILLIAM	"	R,	"	676
WILSEY, FRANK D.	"	A.G.	"	14
WILSON, FRED H.	"	A.G.	"	6
WILSON, GEO. T.	"	E,	"	171
WILSON, HENRY R.	"	F,	"	206
WILSON, HUGH D.	"	B,	"	52
WILSON, HY. B.	"	J,	"	335
WILSON, WM. C.	"	A.G.	"	28
WINEBURGH, A.	"	A.G.	"	30
WINEBURGH, JESSE	"	A.G.	"	38
WINDOLPH, AUGUST P.	"	A.G.	"	1
WINGATE, W. H.	"	L,	"	448
WINSLOW, FRANCIS A.	"	A.G.	"	28
WINTJEN, JOHN G.	"	A.G.	"	10
WISE, MORRIS S.	"	I,	"	295
WITHERBEE, FRANK S.	"	M,	"	465
WOLF, SIMSON	"	J,	"	336
WOLLMAN, HENRY	"	P,	"	625
WOODWARD, COLLIN H.	"	I,	"	307

MEMBERS AND THEIR GUESTS

75

WOODWARD, HON. JOHN	Table	K,	Seat	378
WOODWARD, S. W.	"	I,	"	291
WOODHOUSE, J. S.	"	A.G.	"	29
WOODRUFF, TIMOTHY L.	"	E,	"	152
WOOLLEY, A. M.	"	A.G.	"	26
WORMSER, ISIDOR	"	A.G.	"	37
WORMSER, LEO	"	A.G.	"	2
WREN, OLIVER	"	M,	"	469
WRIGHT, GEO. M.	"	P,	"	611
WRIGHT, REV. MERLE ST. CROIX	"	A.G.	"	2
WYNNE, MARVIN	"	A.G.	"	20
YEOMANS, GEO. D.	"	K,	"	401
YEREANCE, JAMES	"	G,	"	235
YOUNG, ANTON	"	A.G.	"	18
YOUNG, CHAS. H.	"	C,	"	90
YOUNG, DR. C. J.	"	E,	"	148
YOUNG, HON. HORACE G.	"	D,	"	112
YOUNG, J. ADDISON	"	C,	"	88
YOUNGS, WM. J.	"	K,	"	370
YOUNKER, HERMAN	"	G,	"	221
ZUCKER, PETER	"	I,	"	305

RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

BILLINGS, F., GUEST	Table	A.G.	Seat	31
BISHOP, JAMES L.	"	A.G.	"	38
BLANEY, CHARLES P.	"	A.G.	"	17
BLUMENTHAL, GEORGE	"	A.G.	"	37
BORMAN, A. H.	"	G,	"	227
BOYD, JAMES	"	A.G.	"	27
BOYNTON, CHAS. H.	"	A,	"	17
BURDICK, I. N.	"	A.G.	"	36
BURNETT, HENRY L.	"	A.G.	"	5
Look, Samuel L.	Thalman, E.			
Ward, Edward T.	Brewer, Reuben P.			
Bursell, C. F.	Hanbury, H. A.			
Kowalski, R. H.	Stine, Mrs. M.			

INDEX TO MYRTLE AND EAST ROOMS.

ALEXANDER, MRS. HARRY	Table 26	E.R.
ANDERSON, MISS	" 22	E.R.
ARNSTEIN, MRS. LEO	" 26	E.R.
BAER, MRS. MORRIS B.	" 16	M.R.
BAKER, MISS	" 28	E.R.
BATCHELLER, MRS. GEO. CLINTON	" 6	M.R.
BAWDEN, MRS. WM.	" 6	M.R.
BECK, MRS. JAS. M.	" 4	M.R.
BECK, MRS. JAS. M., GUEST	" 4	M.R.
BECKER, MISS ELLA J.	" 24	E.R.
BEER, MRS. GEO. L.	" 16	M.R.
BEERS, MRS. G. E.	" 1	M.R.
BEGG, MISS CHRISSIE	" 19	E.R.
BEGG, MISS EMMA	" 19	E.R.
BEGG, MISS GRACE	" 19	E.R.
BENEDICT, MRS. C. S.	" 2	M.R.
BEVIN, MRS. LEANDER A.	" 10	M.R.
BIJUR, MRS. NATHAN	" 15	M.R.
BLANCHARD, MRS. JAS. A.	" 7	M.R.
BONHEUR, MRS. LUCIEN L.	" 15	M.R.
BOULDIN, MRS. WM.	" 19	E.R.
BRADLEY, MISS	" 22	E.R.
BRADLEY, MRS. WM. H.	" 22	E.R.
BREED, MRS. WM.	" 29	E.R.
BREINIG, MRS. G. M.	" 25	E.R.
BRITTON, MRS. CHAS. P.	" 12	M.R.
BROOKS, MRS. FRANK M.	" 6	M.R.
BROWN, MRS. PRATT A.	" 11	M.R.
BRUCE, MRS. M. LINN	" 18	E.R.
BRUSH, MISS MARION R.	" 5	M.R.
BRYAN, MRS. WM.	" 6	M.R.
BULLOWA, MISS	" 28	E.R.
BULL, MRS. J. EDGAR	" 4	M.R.
BURT, MRS. GEO. H.	" 8	M.R.
BUTTERFIELD, MRS. D.	" 7	M.R.
BYRD, MISS WINIFRED	" 13	M.R.
BYRNE, MRS. JAMES	" 9	M.R.

CALDWELL, MRS. A.	Table	1	M.R.
CAMPBELL, MRS. E. T.	"	24	E.R.
CARPENTER, MRS. PHILIP	"	21	E.R.
CHASE, MRS. A. C.	"	19	E.R.
CHURCH, MRS. E. W.	"	6	M.R.
CLARKSON, MRS. JAS. S.	"	2	M.R.
COOPER, MRS. MORRIS	"	26	E.R.
CONGER, MRS. H. C.	"	6	M.R.
CORNING, MRS. F. G.	"	19	E.R.
COSTIKYAN, MRS. M. N.	"	26	E.R.
COULT, MISS	"	17	M.R.
CRANE, MISS	"	19	E.R.
DAVIS, MRS. VERNON M.	"	7	M.R.
DAY, MISS ALICE	"	8	M.R.
DAY, MRS. B. H.	"	21	E.R.
DAY, MRS. JOHN C.	"	8	M.R.
DAY, MISS KATHERINE	"	8	M.R.
DAVISON, MRS. G. W.	"	12	M.R.
DEEVES, MRS. RICHARD	"	22	E.R.
DEMOREST, MRS. WM. CURTIS	"	1	M.R.
DEWING, MRS. L. H.	"	28	E.R.
DEXTER, MRS. H. C.	"	29	E.R.
DOLLNER, MISS	"	2	M.R.
DORSETT, MISS	"	8	M.R.
DUNN, MRS. RALPH	"	29	E.R.
EARLE, MRS. J. WALTER	"	6	M.R.
EATON, MRS. LAURA A. M.	"	13	M.R.
EATON, MISS RUTH L.	"	18	M.R.
EHRMANN, MRS. ERNEST	"	14	M.R.
EHRMANN, MISS N.	"	14	M.R.
ELSBERG, MRS.	"	15	M.R.
EMERY, MRS. J. H.	"	1	M.R.
ERLANGER, MISS RAY	"	15	M.R.
FLOYD, MRS. C. M.	"	14	M.R.
FORSHEIM, MRS. A.	"	15	M.R.
FOWLER, MRS. C. H.	"	2	M.R.
FOX, MRS. JOSEPH	"	23	E.R.
FRIEND, MISS	"	26	E.R.
FULLER, MISS ELIZABETH N.	"	14	M.R.
FULTON, MISS HELENA M.	"	21	E.R.

GAFFNEY, MRS. E. ST. J.....	Table 13	M.R.
GIFFORD, MRS. J. M.	" 21	E.R.
GILBERT, MISS ESTHER R.	" 24	E.R.
GILMAN, MRS. THEO. P.	" 5	M.R.
GLEASON, MRS. HENRY	" 7	M.R.
GOESSLING, MISS ANNA L.	" 5	M.R.
GRAHAM, MISS	" 28	E.R.
GRAY, MISS	" 19	E.R.
GRIFFENHAGEN, MISS MADELINE	" 20	E.R.
GRIFFENHAGEN, MRS. W. S.	" 20	E.R.
GREENBAUM, MRS. S.	" 23	E.R.
HALDENSTEIN, MRS. I.	" 25	E.R.
HART, MRS. JULIUS	" 23	E.R.
HASTINGS, MRS.	" 15	M.R.
HATCH, MRS. E. B.	" 8	M.R.
HAYES, MISS	" 17	M.R.
HERMANN, MRS. M. C.	" 26	E.R.
HERZOG, MRS. PAUL M.	" 16	M.R.
HIRSCH, MRS. MORRIS J.	" 23	E.R.
HOFFHEINZ, MRS. R. H.	" 25	E.R.
HOLLANDER, MRS. JOS. L.	" 5	M.R.
HORD, MRS. WM. B.	" 29	E.R.
HOWARD, MRS. O. O.	" 4	M.R.
HOWARD, MRS. HARRY	" 4	M.R.
HUBBARD, MRS. R. K.	" 24	E.R.
HUMPHREYS, MISS	" 13	M.R.
HUNDLEY, MRS. OSCAR R.	" 27	E.R.
JERMYN, MRS. M. N.	" 14	M.R.
JOHNSTON, MRS. J. R.	" 28	E.R.
JONES, MRS. E. A.	" 11	M.R.
KATHAN, MRS. REID A.	" 13	M.R.
KEENER, MRS. WM. A.	" 12	M.R.
KENYON, MRS. A. D.	" 10	M.R.
KENYON, MISS MARY	" 10	M.R.
KENYON, MRS. R. N.	" 10	M.R.
KENYON, MRS. W. H.	" 10	M.R.
KIMPSON, MRS. P. T.	" 5	M.R.
KLOUS, MISS BERTHA J.	" 20	E.R.
KLOUS, MISS LAURA	" 20	E.R.
KNAPP, MRS. LUCIEN	" 4	M.R.

KNIGHT, MRS. GEO. H.	Table 10	M.R.
KNOX, MRS. E. M.	" 3	M.R.
KUGELMAN, MRS. J. G.	" 3	M.R.
LAUTERBACH, MRS. EDW.	" 7	M.R.
LEAYCRAFT, MISS AGNES C.	" 2	M.R.
LEAYCRAFT, MRS. J. EDGAR	" 2	M.R.
LEHMAIER, MRS. J. S.	" 8	M.R.
LEVY, MRS. LEO	" 15	M.R.
LEWI, MRS. ISIDOR	" 3	M.R.
LEWIS, MRS. R. V.	" 6	M.R.
LIBBEY, MISS EDITH F.	" 21	E.R.
LIBBEY, MRS. O. B.	" 14	M.R.
LITTLE, MRS. JOHN	" 18	E.R.
LOEB, MRS. WM., JR.	" 11	M.R.
LYNCH, MRS. J. H.	" 22	E.R.
LYON, MRS. WHITNEY	" 13	M.R.
MAAS, MRS.	" 18	E.R.
MARKS, MRS. M. M.	" 23	E.R.
MARSHALL, MRS. LOUIS	" 16	M.R.
MARTINEZ, MRS. A.	" 14	M.R.
MILLER, MRS. E. M. F.	" a18	M.R.
MILLER, MRS. M. C.	" a18	M.R.
MOREY, MRS. L. A.	" 9	M.R.
MORGENTHAU, MRS. HY.	" 23	E.R.
MORGENTHAU, MRS. M.	" 23	E.R.
MORRIS, MRS. FRED'K P.	" a18	M.R.
MORRIS, MISS LELIA E.	" a18	M.R.
MOSKOWITZ, MRS. LOUIS	" 20	E.R.
MOSKOWITZ, MISS BERTHA J.	" 24	E.R.
MURPHY, MRS. W. D.	" 9	M.R.
MYZATT, MRS. H. S.	" 25	E.R.
MCCALL, MRS. EDW. E.	" 11	M.R.
MCCLENAHAN, MRS. J.	" 12	M.R.
MCDAVITT, MRS. JOHN J.	" 21	E.R.
MCENROE, MISS MAY	" 5	M.R.
MCLEAN, MISS	" 18	E.R.
MCLEAN, MRS. DONALD	" 7	M.R.
McMILLAN, MRS. S.	" 12	M.R.
NAUMBURG, MRS. M.	" 14	M.R.
NILES, MRS. T. E.	" 22	E.R.

OCHS, MRS. A. S.	Table	3	M.R.
ODELL, MRS. B. B., JR.	"	3	M.R.
OMMEN, MRS. A. E.	"	29	E.R.
OWEN, MRS. J. S.	"	9	M.R.
PADDOCK, MISS	"	9	M.R.
PADDOCK, MRS. C. H.	"	9	M.R.
PARSONS, MRS. HERBERT	"	2	M.R.
PATRICK, MRS. C. H.	"	8	M.R.
PEARCE, MRS. J. H.	"	13	M.R.
PLANT, MRS. JOSEPH	"	25	E.R.
RHEIN, MRS. M. L.	"	25	E.R.
RHODES, MRS. BRADFORD	"	a18	M.R.
RICKERT, MRS. E. J.	"	29	E.R.
ROBINSON, MRS. DOUGLAS	"	2	M.R.
ROCHE, MRS. EDWARD G.	"	20	E.R.
ROE, MRS. GILBERT E.	"	20	E.R.
ROGERS, MRS. JAMES H.	"	5	M.R.
ROSENBERG, MRS. M. T.	"	26	E.R.
ROSENBLUM, MRS. JACOB	"	20	E.R.
RUDD, MISS	"	17	M.R.
SANGER, MISS S. E.	"	10	M.R.
SCHEUERMAN, MRS. H. L.	"	16	M.R.
SCHOONMAKER, MRS. S. V.	"	28	E.R.
SCHRYOCK, MRS. THOS. J.	"	11	M.R.
SCOTT, MRS. E. W.	"	11	M.R.
SCOTT, MRS. WALLACE	"	11	M.R.
SEARLES, MRS. A. R.	"	24	E.R.
SLEICHER, MRS. JOHN A.	"	a18	M.R.
SHERIN, MRS. C. E.	"	29	E.R.
SHILLABER, MRS. W. R.	"	28	E.R.
SLEICHER, MISS MARY PECKHAM	"	a18	M.R.
SMITH, MRS. JESSE M.	"	10	M.R.
SPOTTS, MRS. RALPH L.	"	16	M.R.
STANWOOD, MRS. JAMES B.	"	10	M.R.
STEARNS, MRS. RICHARD H.	"	13	M.R.
STERN, MISS IRMA	"	3	M.R.
STERN, MRS. LEOPOLD	"	16	M.R.
STERN, MRS. LOUIS	"	3	M.R.
STERNAU, MRS. ALBERT	"	25	E.R.
STEVENS, MRS.	"	7	M.R.

STEWART, MRS. JOHN K.	Table 7	M.R.
STEWART, MRS. JOHN A.	" 21	E.R.
STILES, MRS. MARK D.	" 17	M.R.
STRATTON, MRS. F. A.	" 12	M.R.
STRAUS, MRS. OSCAR S.	" 3	M.R.
STRAUSS, MRS. S.	" 15	M.R.
STREETER, MISS JULIA	" 21	E.R.
SULZBERGER, MRS. F.	" 16	M.R.
SUTRO, MRS. RICHARD	" 25	E.R.
TAFT, MRS. HY. W.	" 9	M.R.
TASKER, MRS. FRED E.	" 22	E.R.
TERBELL, MISS H. B.	" 24	E.R.
THORNE, MRS. SAM'L, JR.	" 24	E.R.
TOPAKYAN, MRS. H. H.	" 26	E.R.
UPHAM, MRS.	" 4	M.R.
VANDERHOEF, MRS. HARMAN BLAUVELT	" 1	M.R.
VAN PELT, MRS. W. J.	" 18	E.R.
VROOMAN, MRS. JOHN W.	" 11	M.R.
WAKEMAN, MRS. W. F.	" 1	M.R.
WETMORE, MRS. EDMUND	" 4	M.R.
WEST, MISS	" 22	E.R.
WEST, MRS. J. C.	" 29	E.R.
WHITEHEAD, MRS. H. H.	" 18	E.R.
WICKERSHAM, MRS. G. W.	" 9	M.R.
WILSON, MISS AGNES B.	" 1	M.R.
WILSON, MISS DAISY B.	" 17	M.R.
WILSON, MRS. FRED H.	" 5	M.R.
WILSON, MRS. GEO. T.	" 1	M.R.
WILSON, MRS. H. B.	" 27	E.R.
WISE, MRS. M. S.	" 17	M.R.
WOLF, MRS. SIMSON	" 23	E.R.
WOODWARD, MRS. JOHN	" 18	E.R.
WRIGHT, MRS. MERLE ST. CROIX	" 10	M.R.
YOUNG, MRS. C. H.	" 12	M.R.
YOUNG, MRS. J. A.	" 12	M.R.
YEOMANS, MRS. GEORGE D.	" 18	E.R.

MENU

Pamplémousse avec cerises au marasquin

Consommé a la Bamia

Crème St. Germain

Radis Olives Celeri Amandes saées

Cotelettes de Bass a la Washington

Salade de Concombres

Cassolettes de Ris de Veau au nouveau siècle

Poitrine de Poulet du printemps roti
a la Bourgeoise

Asperges, sauce Hollandaise

Sorbet de Fantaisie

Canard tête rouge roti

Hominy frit Salade de Saison

Gateaux assortis

Petits fours

Fruits

Café

G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry

White Rock

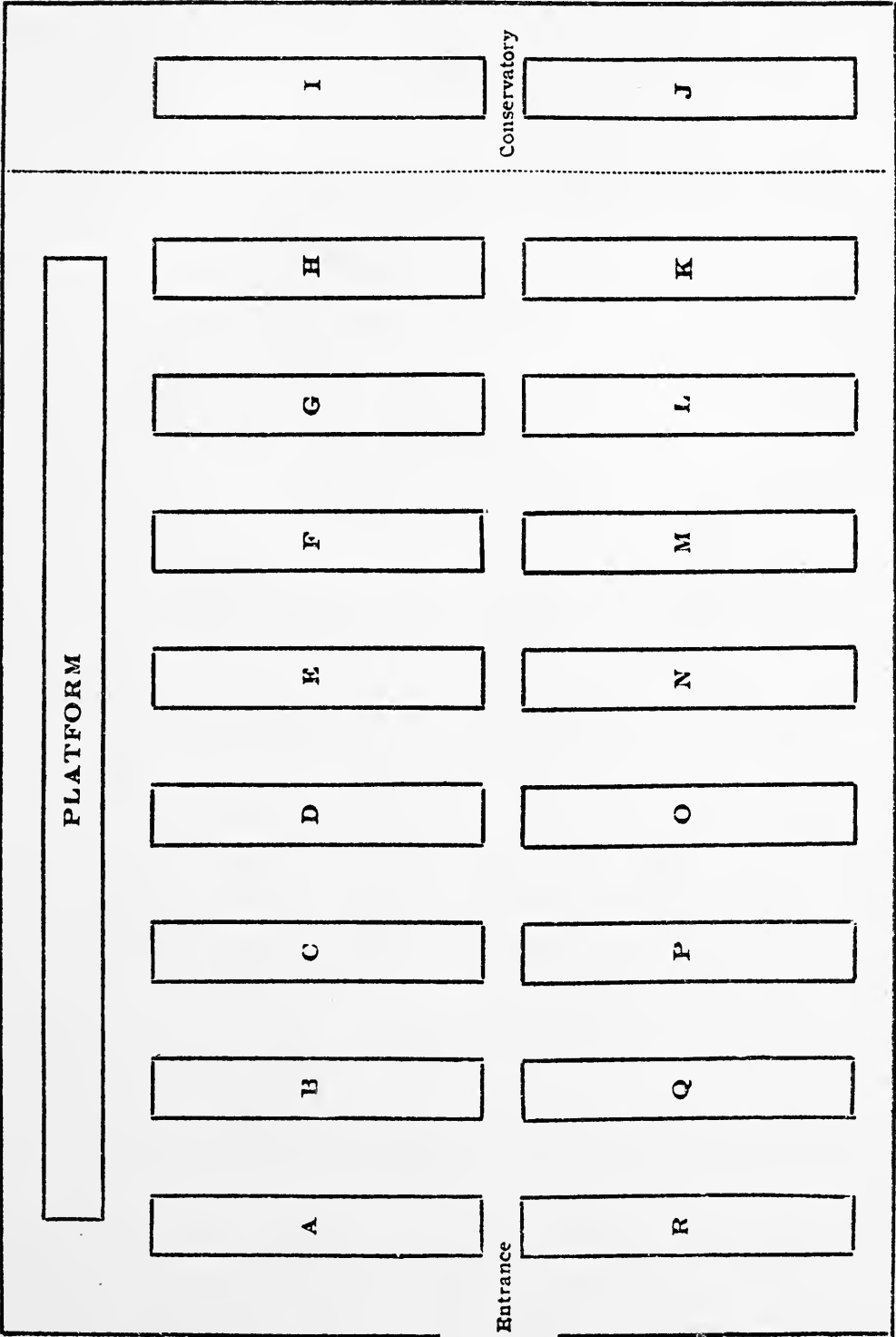
G. H. Mumm's Selected Brut

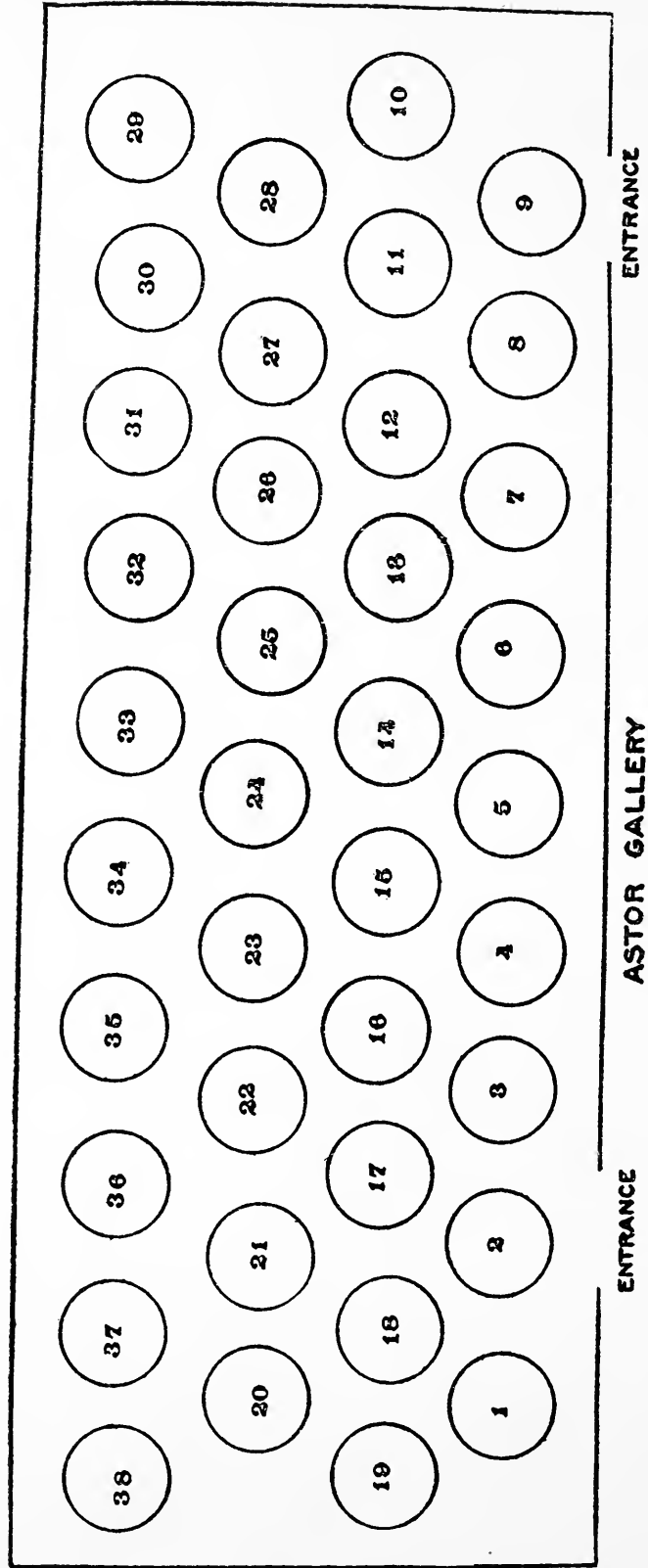
Apollinaris

The Waldorf-Astoria

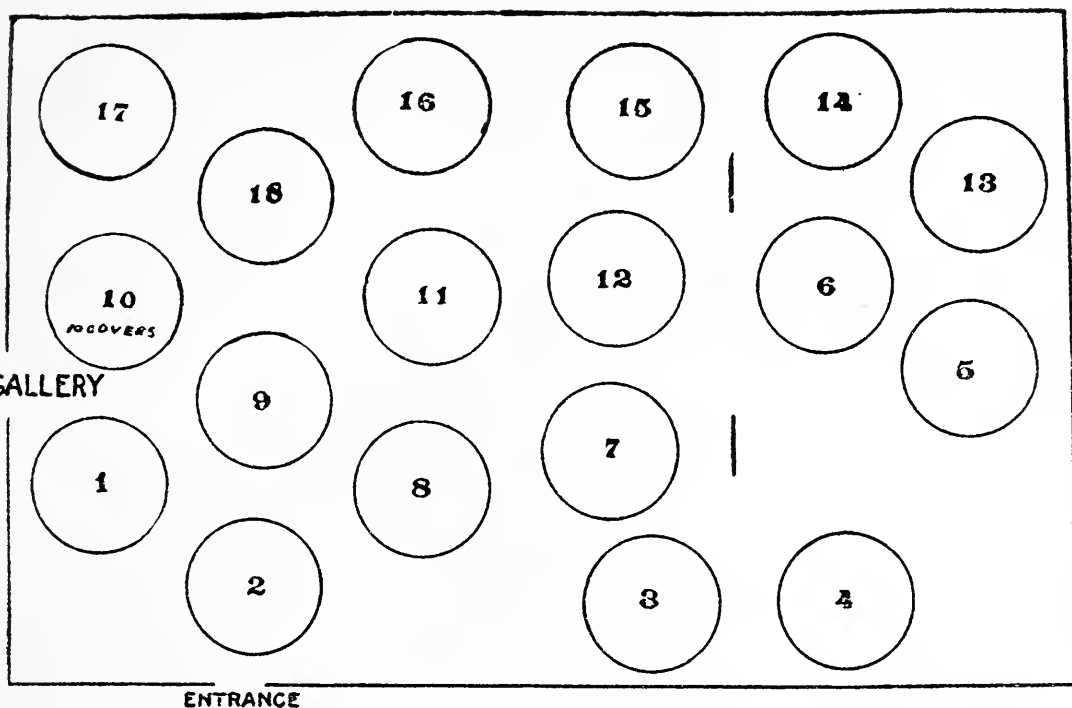
le 13 Fevrier, 1905

Diagram of Banquet Hall.





EAST GALLERY



EAST ROOM

